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IRRIGATION EXPERT ARRIVES IN VICTORIA

Prof. Carpenter Will Advise Government on System for this Province

Prof. L. G. Carpenter, state engineer of Colorado, arrived in the city last evening from Denver with his wife and daughter. Tomorrow with Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works, Prof. Carpenter will proceed to the mainland and visit the dry belt. He will first inspect those areas in which irrigation works have been established and the itinerary of the party as far as it is known is as follows:

Aug. 22, Ashcroft, one day; Aug. 24 and 25, Kamloops, two days; Aug. 26, Vernon; Aug. 27 and 28, Kelowna; Aug. 29, Penticton; Aug. 30, Keremeos; Aug. 31, Penticton.

The above is subject to change.

The arrival of Prof. Carpenter is in connection with the new policy of the provincial government with regard to irrigation, which they are about to inaugurate. A reform of the laws governing irrigation will be made, and it is expected that a sweeping irrigation act will be introduced at the next session of the legislature.

The services of the Colorado expert were secured as in that state, where irrigation is probably as far advanced as in any portion of the world, conditions are very similar to those existing here.

Prof. Carpenter will act in an advisory capacity to the government and will evolve a comprehensive scheme.

The state engineer of Colorado is a man of middle age. He received his early education at Michigan college, graduating from Michigan university, and later took post graduate work at Johns Hopkins.

He has studied irrigation methods in almost every state of the union, in Europe, northern Africa and Egypt. He was appointed state engineer of Colorado when the entire question of irrigation was threatened by the state of Kansas, which took action in the United States supreme court to have the irrigation projects of the neighboring state stayed under the early riparian laws.

He fought the action, which extended over a period of six years, the final judgment being delivered but a few weeks ago.

As state engineer the administration of all the water of the state lies in his charge as well as the charge of the state public works. He has seventy-five administrative officers under him as well as deputies and he has the supervision and construction of roads, reservoirs, dams, etc. An important feature of his work is the safeguarding of the public and in connection with this he has pretty arbitrary powers.

He has been made chevalier do merite agricole by the French government in recognition of his services to agriculture and has acted on many commissions for the United States government and as arbitrator in many causes, both public and private.

He is a brother of R. C. Carpenter, professor of experimental engineering in Cornell university, whose writings are text books on various phases of engineering and also of W. L. Carpenter, chief justice of Michigan, recently re-elected by a plurality of 120,000 votes.

Instancing the value of irrigation, Prof. Carpenter stated that the irrigated lands of Colorado sell for from \$125 to \$250 per acre. In their arid state they brought anything from \$1.50 per acre to \$10. There are about 2,500,000 acres of land under irrigation, the cost of establishing the works amounting in all to about \$100,000,000. The work is practically all done by private enterprise, the government having no money for it, though latterly it has built a number of reservoirs.

Prof. Carpenter confessed ignorance of the laws governing irrigation in this province, but, when seen by the Colonist last night, was already plunged deep into the measure. It is the professor's first visit to British Columbia proper, though he skirted a corner of the province on the occasion of his visit to Alberta some weeks ago to attend the irrigation convention held there.

He has long desired to see something of the Pacific province of Canada, but has up until the present been prevented by a pressure of work from so doing.

SKATE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Harley Davidson Will Meet Coast Champion Next Week.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Harley Davidson, of Toronto, Canada, the world's champion roller skater, will meet William Jones, the coast champion, in two matches, which will be held in the Auditorium rink in San Jose. The first of the races will be on Monday night, distance one mile, with both skaters at scratch. On Thursday evening there will be an unlimited pursuit race between Davidson and Jones, the men starting at opposite ends of the circular track, each endeavoring to catch the other.

Davidson won the world's championship last spring in Chicago under the auspices of the International Skaters' Association of the World. The Waldens brothers and George Peterson were sent to the Chicago contest by the Idora Park association, of Oakland, were dissatisfied with the results of the first race and returned without waiting for any of the later contests, claiming that the promoters of the contest had shown favoritism to Davidson. The latter says that during his stay on the coast he would like a match with the Oakland men, so that he can have a chance to clearly demonstrate his right to the championship which he now holds. Davidson has issued a challenge in which he offers to meet them in two races, one to be held at Idora park and the other at the Auditorium rink in San Jose. He says that in the event of the honors being even at the conclusion of two races he is willing to hold a deciding race at a rink in San Francisco.

Davidson holds the world's record in roller skating for both the mile and two mile races, his record in these events being faster than that of skaters on ice. He also holds the record for long distance skating, having made 127 miles in ten hours.

Darling, he said, "what would you do if I should die? Tell me." "Please don't suggest such a thing," said his wife. "I can't bear the thought of a stepfather for our little boy."—Brooklyn Life.

Principal Riddell Here

Principal Riddell, M. A., D. D. principal of Alberta college, Edmonton is at present in the city. He will preach tomorrow morning in the Metropolitan Methodist church and tomorrow evening in Victoria West Methodist church. He states that every excursion from the prairie province is bringing hundreds of visitors to Victoria.

Sunday School Workers

Rev. J. C. Robertson, general secretary for the Sabbath schools of the Presbyterian church in Canada, and Dr. F. W. Kelley, formerly rector of the Montreal high school, and a prominent Sunday school worker, are in the city. Mr. Robertson preaches in St. Andrew's church this morning, and in the evening at the First Presbyterian church. Tomorrow evening both the visitors will address a mass meeting to be held in the lecture room of St. Andrew's schoolroom.

UNRULY FIREMEN

Caused Excitement on the Canadian-Australian Liner Manuka

The Canadian-Australian liner steamer Manuka, which left the Royal Roads yesterday morning for Australia embarked her passengers, mails and freight from this port on Royal Roads, the steamer Princess Beatrice being impressed as a tender. This was done to prevent the escape of the firemen who were placed on board after leaving the vessel at Vancouver with police assistance. Had the vessel come to the outer dock these firemen would have been compelled to again escape.

When the steamer was ready to sail at Vancouver it was found that one of her fifteen firemen had deserted. Immediately police were sent out and he was arrested and brought on board. He was placed in irons for the voyage.

At once the remaining fourteen firemen all left their work, jumped upon the side of the ship to the wharf, as she was getting ready to leave and scattered up town. It took the entire police force of the city two hours to locate them and bring them back to the ship.

In the meantime the ship was anchored in the stream. The large ship's boat was commissioned to carry them aboard, but on nearing the ship's side ten of them jumped overboard, and swam away in different directions. It took another hour, with steam launches, to gather them in and put them on board. The entire firing crew declared that they would desert at the first opportunity.

Here no opportunity was given, and as the steamer anchors in the stream at Honolulu and does likewise at Suva it is unlikely that opportunity will be given until arrival at an Australian port.

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Prosecution was Dropped

The charge brought by H. Tritz, of Victoria against Mrs. Droop of Victoria West, charging her with detaining Tritz's child was dismissed yesterday. It transpires that Tritz is bringing a suit for divorce against his wife, and that the chief object of the proceedings here was to get the child within the jurisdiction of the American court, while the husband is sure will award him the custody of the child. Accordingly, on Mrs. Droop agreeing to send the child to Seattle to the custody of a neutral person pending its final disposition by the American court the prosecution was dropped.

Panama and Colombia

Washington, Aug. 17.—Secretary Taft today concluded an arrangement with representatives of the governments of the United States and Colombia and Panama for the settlement of the issues between those countries and the United States growing out of the separation of Panama and Colombia, and the creation of the canal zone. Secretary Taft has undertaken these negotiations at the request of Secretary Root, because of his familiarity with the questions involved. It is understood the arrangement provides for the final settlement of the claims of Colombia on Panama in connection with the assumption by the latter of part of the national debt of the parent state, and for the restoration of commercial relations between Panama and Colombia.

Alberta Wheat

Lethbridge, Alta., Aug. 17.—Winter wheat cutting is in full swing in the Magrath district. It is nearly two weeks since the first was cut. The acreage has increased about 10 per cent over last year, but owing to the late spring and the scarcity of labor, a considerable amount of volunteer crop has been allowed to grow. This has increased the acreage but lowered the average yield. The yield will average about 25 or 30 bushels to the acre, or about the same as last year. The spring cutting will begin in ten days. The average is about three-fourths of last year.

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NEW YORK ARTIST IS VISITOR IN VICTORIA

Harry W. Watrous, of New York, Is Here on Holiday

Jaunt

Harry W. Watrous, secretary of the National Academy of Design in New York city, is spending Saturday to Monday at the Oak Bay hotel, before returning home over the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Watrous is an artist of repute, as well as being secretary of the Academy of Design, which corresponds to the Royal Academy in London and the Salom in Paris.

The Academy has held annual exhibitions since 1826 and until recently has always exhibited in its own gallery. That building was, however, recently sold, and pending the collection of sufficient funds, which are now being raised, for the acquisition of a suitable new home for the academy, the annual exhibitions are being held in the gallery of fine arts, in which the academy is a part owner.

Mr. Watrous who is a regular exhibitor has achieved fame as a painter of small figures after the school of Melissen, but such work having latterly proved too much for his eyesight, he has been compelled more recently to paint larger figures and his never paintings show his subjects about half life size.

He expressed himself as having derived much benefit as well as pleasure from his trip, during which he has visited a considerable portion of the Pacific coast, but pressing engagements in the east now compel him to hurry home.

A German Visitor

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—Winnipeg has at present a distinguished visitor in the person of Doctor Theodore Barth, a member of the German Relechstag, who has been for many years past the recognized leader of the Radical Liberals. The Nation, of which Dr. Barth was the editor for many years, was the organ of the Intellectual Liberals in Germany and had a world-wide reputation. Dr. Barth has been touring the North American continent for some months, and is now studying Canadian conditions. He has already visited British Columbia and the other western provinces and is now looking into Winnipeg. On Monday he proceeds eastward. Dr. Barth is a guest at the Royal Alexandra.

CONFUSION IN CHINA

Empire is Threatened With Period of Disturbances

Tokio, Aug. 17.—Despatches from Pekin forecast a gloomy future, owing to the unsettled state of politics there, caused by the absence of the ruling mind powerful enough to cope with the situation. The empress dowager, who heretofore has been sole mistress of affairs, is now in a critical state of health. Her policy has so far been to play one minister against another in order to prevent the concentration of power in any single hand. Inasmuch as the empress is incapacitated by an incurable disease, and the historical animosity of the Manchus and Mandarins is increasing the prevailing state of affairs in the Pekin government constitutes a baffling problem. Whatever compromise may be effected between the progressive Yuan Shih Kai and the conservative Chang Tung, there appears little hope of realizing the complete stability of Pekin authority so imperatively necessary to the empire and the peace of the far east in general. While a fresh guarantee of peace has appeared in the form of the Russian-Japanese entente, peace will be constantly subject to disturbance until some decided measure are taken to re-establish order in Pekin politics. This, however, is deemed impossible of accomplishment so long as a Manchus and Mandarin survive.

INDIANA ARRIVES

Steamer with Japanese from Honolulu at William Head.

With 312 more Japanese laborers from the Hawaiian Islands on board, the steamer Indiana, chartered by Honolulu people to carry Japanese to British Columbia, arrived yesterday at William Head, ten days from Honolulu. Makino, who is at the head of the enterprise, came on the steamer. W. Von Rhein, of the Anti-Asian society, formed at Vancouver, came to Victoria to meet the steamer, it being expected that the Japanese would be landed here. The steamer was fumigated at the quarantine station and is expected to leave for Vancouver early this morning. All the passengers will be landed this evening at Vancouver.

The Indiana is to return to the islands, and it is reported that she will make another trip to Vancouver with Japanese.

The Boston Steamship company and Alfred Weir Steamship company have issued a schedule for a joint steamship service to the far east between Tacoma, Victoria and Manila, via ports, in which the steamers Shawmut and Tremont, of the Boston Steamship company, and the Sverie and Kumerie, of the Weir line, will give a monthly service.

The British ship Braboch has been chartered to load coal at Newcastle, Australia, for Victoria and Puget Sound at 23 shillings 6 pence. This is the first cargo arranged for British Columbia since the reported shortage of fuel.

Agitation has commenced at Portland for the changing of the names of the steamers Kansas City and Lawton, secured by the Pacific Mail Steamship company for a Portland-San Francisco service. The names Rose City and Bay City have been submitted in preference, with Columbia and Willamette as alternate choice.

A peculiar situation has arisen with regard to the sound steamship steamer Vashon. Negotiations were on for the sale of the steamer to the Guggenheims, but the agent of the firm has refused to take her over. In the meantime the former owners of the vessel refuse to have anything to do with her, holding that the deal was completed and she was sold to the Katahdin company.

According to word received yesterday the San Francisco whaling fleet started on July 20 for the Arctic. Up to date the catch has been small, most of the vessels being still clear. Before starting to the eastward after whales the whalers coated at Port Clarence, and will be glad to learn of this opportunity to buy

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THE Carb'o Magnetic RAZOR

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THE RAZOR OF PERFECTION
EVERLASTING SHAVING COMFORT
NO RAZOR TROUBLES POSSIBLE

These razors are tempered as hard as flint by our exclusive secret process of electricity. You can obtain one on 30 days trial from your dealer without obligation to purchase.
For Sale by
The Ogilvie Hardware Co., Ltd.,
The Hickman, Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.,
Cyrus H. Bowes, Druggist

The British Ensign Is Our Advertisement;

Call and See Us at 104 Government St.
Timber, Mineral and Real Estate

5 ACRES at Oak Bay; fruit trees, good garden and grounds; five minutes' walk from beach or car track; good 5-roomed cottage, and good furniture, barn, chicken houses, horse, carriage, cow, chickens, etc. Will be sold at a bargain for the next few days. Cheap; good terms.

One 1 1/2 storey house and outbuildings in good condition. Five minutes' walk from street car. Price only \$1200

One 5-roomed Cottage in good condition, only five minutes' walk from street car. Price only \$1000

Diamond Brilliance

Robert Louis Stevenson's favorite phrase, "imperial brightness" will characterize every diamond in our gem stock.

Purity of color and perfection of cutting are two qualities demanded of the stones we buy and prices to you are more favorable here than anywhere else in America.

Diamonds enter Canada duty free.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths.

39 GOVERNMENT STREET.

VICTORIA, B. C.

X The Dominion X Real Estate Exchange, Limited

FINANCIAL and REALTY BROKERS

OPPORTUNITIES

House now building, six rooms, cellar, bath, concrete foundation, etc., etc. One minute from two car lines. Lot 50x120; \$3,500; terms, \$500 cash and balance monthly at a figure less than renting, or to suit.

Four big lots, Foul Bay beach, each 60x143, one 72x143; all for \$1,400.

One Big Lot, near Jubilee Hospital, 100x150; \$425.

We have two hotels for sale. We have 100 near in Fruit Farms.

X THE DOMINION REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Ltd. X
22 TROUCE AVENUE Telephone 268 X

Tourist Resorts

MAYNE ISLAND HOTEL

GOOD FISHING AND BOATING

Beautifully Situated on Salt Water at Plumper's Pass
Take V. & S. Railway and Steamer Iroquois, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday
or R. P. Rithet, Tuesdays and Fridays. Fare \$1.00. Rates \$1.25 and up per day.

THE COWICHAN BAY HOTEL

COWICHAN BAY, B.C.

Good Fishing and Boating First-Class Accommodation Boats for Hire
WISE & FRUMENTO Proprietors

The British Columbia Trust Corporat'n

VICTORIA BOARD.

F. S. BARNARD, D. R. KER, THOMAS ELLIS, RICHARD HALL.

The Corporation takes charge of Estates, and acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian and Trustee.

Money invested for client on mortgage, interest, and principal guaranteed.

Interest allowed on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards from

FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

RICHARD HALL, Manager, 100 GOVERNMENT STREET.

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We have for Sale Today Two 6-roomed Houses

both perfectly new—never been occupied. They are all modern; bathroom, etc. upstairs. At \$3,500 each these are a bargain and the owner, to effect a quick sale, will take \$1,000 cash on each, balance on mortgage.

A few Choice Lots close to Beacon Hill Park from \$650 Upwards

These will Double in Value before the Fall

IN YOUR OWN INTEREST CALL AT ONCE

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

Importers and Commission Merchants

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Write for Quotations

POINT COMFORT, Mayne Island

Good bathing, boating and fishing. Sea breezes. No Mosquitoes. Spring Water. Take Steamer "Rithet" or "Iroquois"

E. MAUDE

"I am afraid, madam," said a gentleman who was looking for country lodgings, "that the house is too near the station to be pleasant." "It is a little noisy," assented the landlady, "but from the front veranda one has such a fine view of people who miss the train."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

FINDS NEW FISH OFF VANCOUVER ISLAND

Species of Mackerel Has Been Discovered by Inspector Taylor

E. G. Taylor, Dominion fishery inspector, who has been visiting some of the salmon traps on the island coast contiguous to Victoria, found a new species of fish, not noticed previously in this vicinity at the Gordon trap of J. H. Todd & Sons, near Sooke. The fish is of the mackerel species. Some specimens are being secured for the federal fisheries inspector by the trapmen and it is probable that some gelatinous casts will be made for the museum.

Mr. Taylor says that preparations are being commenced for the herring fishery at Nanaimo, which is expected to be very successful this season. He says the arrival of Mr. Cowie and the Scotch herring girls who came to Nanaimo some seasons ago to instruct the local fishermen with regard to the packing of herring did much to aid the industry, which is growing considerably. Large consignments are sent yearly to the Orient and to other growing markets.

Free, for Catarrh, just to prove merit, a trial size box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Let me send it now. It is a snow-white, creamy healing, antiseptic salve, containing such valuable ingredients as Oil of Eucalyptus, Thymus, Menthol, etc. It gives instant and lasting relief to catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see for yourself what this preparation can and will accomplish. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Beginner at Golf—How many have I taken, my boy? Is it fifteen or sixteen? Disgusted caddie—Ach, I dinna ken! It's no candle ye need—it's a billiard marker.—People's Journal.

TREVOR KEENE AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 23rd
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Furniture and Effects

Including military combined mahogany chest of drawers and writing desk, walnut chairs, swing mirror, quartered oak buffet, quartered oak dining table, rattan chairs, Turkey heart rug, carpets, cosy corner cushions, rush paneling, pictures, clocks, brass and iron bedsteads and bedding, cook stove, kitchen utensils, etc.

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SNAPS

Choice Residence, adjacent to Parliament Buildings \$4,350

1½ acres, just off Esquimalt car line, near salt water \$1,150

Large Lot, close to C.P.R. wharf \$2,350

7-roomed Cottage and 4 lots, Foul Bay \$7,000

L. EATON CO., The Auctioneers, Phone 111a. 78 Fort Street.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN GIVE THEIR REASONS

Issue Statement Regarding Their Withdrawal From Fall Fair

Some criticism has been made of the action of the local Council of Women in refusing to take charge of the women's department at the fall fair as in other years.

The action of the council was taken on account of the agricultural association's authorising the sale of liquor upon the fair grounds. Several protests were made by the women's organization but the Agricultural association were unable to see their way clear to dispense with the sale of liquor. They claimed that they would be compelled to meet a deficit if a large sum of money were to dispense with the revenue from this source.

The following statement has been issued by the local council of women, giving the reasons which prompted their course of action:

"To the Ladies of Victoria—We, the executives of the Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island, and, feel that some explanation is due to the members of our council, the ladies of Victoria and the public generally, as to the action taken by us in regard to our refusal to undertake the charge of the women's department at the agricultural fair this year.

"At our annual meeting in last December, a strong resolution was considered and unanimously passed, condemning the sale of intoxicating liquors on the fair grounds, as practiced at the recent exhibition for the first time; whereas, in former years it had been confined exclusively to the race track.

"We feel that the indiscriminate sale of liquor at the restaurants and other places on the fair grounds was a retrograde movement and most detrimental and demoralizing in its effect upon the young people of our homes and city, who attend the fair in large numbers, and who we strive to protect as far as we can from all that tends to degrade in thought or act.

"For this and other reasons the sale of liquor has not been permitted at fairs held in other cities of our Dominion, and in our decision we felt we would have the support of those men and women of our own city who are as desirous of maintaining as high a standard as those living in the large Eastern centres.

"We were most anxious, as a council, to do all in our power to make the fair an unprecedented success, and before arriving at this decision, which we did most reluctantly, we wrote to the executives of the Agricultural association, interviewed the Mayor and members of the Oak Bay municipality, who had the power of granting the license, and earnestly requested them not to permit the sale of liquor on the fair grounds, and thus allow city property to be used for saloon purposes, but to grant the license, if absolutely necessary, to the race track only, as heretofore. Our request was refused, the reason given being that if liquor was not sold, the executive will be called upon to face a deficit of some thousands of dollars!"

"On this, the lowest ground, was the best interest of the community satisfied and, therefore we felt obliged to decline to assist or support the fair in any way, nor give our time, our best efforts and energies to make the women's department one of the most attractive features, as we hoped to do.

"To avoid misunderstanding, we have thought it wise to lay these facts before the public, leaving it to those men and women who stand, as our council does, for the promotion of the best environment for our younger, growing generation, and for the development of all influences that are elevating and refining, to decide whether our action is deserving of their hearty commendation and worthy of their support.

LILLIA DAY, President L.C.W. MARGARET JENKINS, Rec. Sec. C. SPOFFORD, Cor. Sec.

FAKE HAIR PREPARATIONS

Do Hair No Good, but Often Cause It to Fall Out

Many hair preparations are "fake" because they are merely scalp irritants. They often cause a dryness making the hair brittle and finally lifeless. Dandruff is the cause of all trouble with hair. It is a germ disease. The germ makes cuticle scales as it digits to the roots of the hair where it destroys the hair's vitality, causing it to fall out. To cure dandruff, the germ must be killed. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Newbro's Herpicide is the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ, thereby leaving the hair to grow luxuriantly. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10¢ in stamps for sample to The Herpicide company, Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 5¢ and \$1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 39 Government street, special agents.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Name the Streets

Str.—Following on the lines laid by your correspondent Mr. Leslie this morning, may I suggest another very much needed improvement which, while it is delayed may not do despite to the memory of the dead, yet at all events causes the wheels of daily life in this city to turn smoothly than it need.

Why do not the city authorities affix name plates on all the streets in the city? It would be interesting to know how many or what proportion of our thoroughfares bear any sign at all indicating their names. How often I wonder have nearly all of us when looking for a particular street, suddenly proached a sign which we thought would give us the information we were seeking; only to find on arrival that it was a recommendation to use a certain brand of soap, an enterprising manufacturer with more foresight than our municipal officials. There is no question of the names which were put on the signs of the streets which were not adapted for street names? The names of a few signless streets have been indelibly implanted on my memory through quarter and half hour searches where but a few seconds would have sufficed if they had been placed, as is the custom in all towns not built up, in remote past. This method of naming ones whereabouts may be effective, but can hardly be said to be peculiarly adapted to the customs and requirements

Coats, Suits and Waists

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NEW SUITS AND SKIRTS

SUITS

We have pleasure in offering for your inspection a small advance shipment of new Fall Suits, in tweeds, checks, stripes and plain colors, with tight-fitting coats and long sleeves. Prices \$17.50 to \$35.00

SKIRTS

New Skirts, in tartans and fancy plaids, box pleated, at \$15.00 to \$7.50

It is unnecessary to give a lengthy description of cut and quality. We allow the goods to do the talking. Sufficient to state our offerings this fall will equal the high standard of worth upon which Angus Campbell & Co. have built their reputation.

MISSES' SAILOR SUITS

Sailor Suits, blue serge, trimmed in white and black braid, for misses from 10 to 14 years, \$7.50 to \$5.50

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Specialty

The Ladies' Store

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Sole Agents
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Corsets

Social Tragedy

Women Who Brave Death for Social Honors.

In the midst of one of the most brilliant social functions of the season, a noted society woman started suddenly from her chair with a scream of agony and fell insensible to the floor.

A few hours later the distinguished physician told her anxious husband that she was suffering from an acute case of nervous prostration brought on by female trouble, and hinted at an operation. Fortunately a friend advised her to try

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The result was that she escaped the surgeon's knife and to-day is a well woman.

Mrs. T. E. Gillis, of Windsor, N. S., writes:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was suffering with weakness and female trouble. I have only taken the Vegetable Compound a few short weeks, and it has made me well, strong and robust. I believe that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is without equal for female troubles.

Mrs. Laura Emmons, President Loyal Home Workers, Walkerville, Ont., writes:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM,—I am enjoying such good health that I feel it a duty to write and thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered for more than five years with functional troubles, causing an unpleasant discharge and weakness which no amount of medicine, diet or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound, however, reached the root of my trouble, cured me and made me strong, healthy and well. I want to say to every suffering woman, don't delay with medicines you know nothing about, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free to all. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Three months 1.25
Six months 2.50

London Office, 90-93 Fleet Street.

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

We have in several recent articles endeavored to concentrate public opinion upon the importance of a policy of provincial development. At the outset we were careful to say that the suggestions advanced were not to be regarded as forecasting the policy of the political party in harmony with which the Colonist usually acts. What views the government of the province may hold in relation to railway construction and colonization we are not aware, nor does it seem material at this stage that we should know them, because we prefer as long as possible to discuss public questions without that bias, which necessarily arises from political association. We have spoken freely, so that the gentlemen, who are charged with framing a policy to be placed before the Legislature shall have whatever advantage may arise from a frank expression of opinion from a newspaper, which has always striven as best it could to promote such projects as are calculated to lead to the material progress of the country. In treating the various phases of the subject we have spoken with equal frankness as to what appear to be the duties of both governments. If we have urged action from our representatives at Ottawa, we have none the less tried to impress upon the members of the local legislature full sense of what we regard as their responsibility in the premises. In the main these suggestions have been received in the spirit in which they have been made, and we think it can be truthfully said that there is a rapidly growing opinion that there ought to be an end of inaction. We are confident that the people of British Columbia, irrespective of party allegiance, will unite in supporting any well devised plan, whereby the great vacant areas of this province can be opened by transportation facilities and the settlement of the country on a systematic plan can be begun.

As the situation presents itself to the Colonist, the time is ripe for an aggressive policy. Timidity should have no place in the councils of those upon whom rests the duty of formulating plans for the immediate future of such a province as that in which we dwell. The questions to be dealt with are large. They involve great outlays of money, either public or private. They necessitate a broad outlook. They must be dealt with not only as they will affect us today or tomorrow, but as they will influence the future. Those who took an interest in provincial politics ten or eleven years ago will recall with what a storm of protests the measures taken for the development of Kootenay were met. About that time the Liberals had come into power at Ottawa, and the supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in this province went to extremes in denouncing the members of the local government, who, it so happened, were all Conservatives. The exaggerated, and in many cases false, reports, that were sent out from this province, were accepted in the East as truth, and a group of public men, who were exceptionally farsighted and enthusiastic over the future of the province, were branded as wasteful, corrupt and dishonest. Time has shown how false these charges were; it has also shown how wise was the policy which had for its corner stone unbounded faith in the potentialities of the province. The results which have followed from the courageous policy of the Davie and Turner administrations can be easily surpassed if the same courage and foresight are exhibited by the McBride administration. The present is a far more auspicious opportunity than was at hand twelve or fifteen years ago. Then all Canada was to a certain extent under a cloud. Now the reputation of the country stands foremost among all new lands. Then the whole civilized world was suffering from business depression; now there is a spirit of boundless enterprise abroad. Then British Columbia was little known and less understood; now it is known to be a land where great things are sure to be accomplished. Then the expansion of trans-Pacific commerce was the hope of enthusiasts; now it is a reality, which taxes the capacity of transportation companies.

Such are some of the considerations which lead us to advocate a policy of provincial development upon a broad and generous scale. We believe the time has come when a policy of combined courage and prudence will produce results of surpassing greatness. There is capital ready to be embarked in the development of the country; there are thousands upon thousands of people who stand ready to settle upon our vacant areas. It seems to us that, under these circum-

stances, it ought to be no very difficult thing to decide upon some plan of action, whereby the Dominion and provincial governments can contribute to the development of the province, and to a certain extent co-operate in the work.

SCARCITY OF MONEY

To answer the question: Why is money scarce? by saying, Because it is, may seem like trifling with an important question, but after reading a good many columns, written by people calling themselves financiers, that is the thought which comes uppermost in the mind. Money is scarce simply because there is not enough of it. New securities have been placed upon the market during the last twelve years at the rate of something like a billion dollars' worth a year, or about four times as great as the total value of all the gold produced in the world, and considerably more than four times the amount of that metal which has been coined into money. About twelve years ago there was a great scurry among the smaller nations to adopt the gold standard, and the result has been that even of the gold available for money, a very large part has been absorbed in gold reserves. Civilization has by common consent concluded that gold and gold only can be strictly called money. For the information of those who have never investigated the subject, it may be mentioned that silver coins are not money in the sense that gold is. They are only "tokens" representing gold. The amount of silver in them bears no necessary relation to their value, except for purposes of exchange in foreign countries. That is to say, a silver coin is worth in the country where it is issued what the law of that country says it is worth; in another country it is worth only what it will bring as metal. Gold is of equal value everywhere. Bank bills and government issues represent gold and are redeemable in gold. Hence the amount of money available for business depends in the last analysis upon the amount of gold available as coin or for coinage, and, as we have pointed out, the production of gold has not kept pace with the expansion of the demand for money.

The above facts explain why it is the general belief in financial circles that money will be dearer in future than in the past. This state of things was foretold by those who from ten to fifteen years ago advocated the re-monetization of silver. They said that the enormous increase certain to occur in the production of commodities of all kinds and the construction of great public and private undertakings would certainly lead in a short time to an advance in the price of money. The expression "price of money" may seem to some a contradiction in terms, for they say a dollar is a dollar and can never be more or less, which is true enough; but by the price of money is meant what has to be paid for the use of it. The cost of doing things is greater now than ever. A man does not do any more work now in a day than he did ten years ago, but he wants about twice as much pay for doing it. There are a score of things to be done now where there were ten a decade ago. Therefore, more money is needed because more things must be done, and because it costs more to do them. The supply of gold not having kept pace with the demand for money, money is certain to cost more, or, in other words, the rate of interest is certain to be higher.

But these things only in part cause the existing stringency in the money market. If there were more available gold there would be less financial stringency; but at the same time it is not the scarcity of gold alone which makes money tight. As a matter of fact, very little of the business of the world is done in gold. It is nearly all done on credit. Gold is used only for settling balances, that is, as a general proposition; for no one wants to handle it in a large way in business transactions, if it can be avoided. One immediate cause of the scarcity of money, that is, of a condition of things when the price of it, or interest, is immaterial for the reason that it cannot be got at all, is a contraction of credit. This may result from variety of causes; but we think the chief of them is over-capitalization, followed by loss of confidence on the part of the investing public both in the honesty and in the ability of the leaders in the financial world in America. To this loss of confidence the disclosures in the insurance investigations and in the proceedings against the Standard Oil Company, and the very general apprehension that the great United States railway corporations will shortly find themselves in the hands of the law, have chiefly contributed. Probably this lost confidence will never be fully restored, but the business interests of the country are too vast to be prejudicially affected by such causes for any great length of time, and therefore we look forward to fairly easy financial conditions prevailing in the course of a short time, when business will be upon a sounder basis than ever, for one great element of uncertainty, the engineered fluctuations of the stock market, will be greatly curtailed.

EDWARD BLAKE.

The home-coming of Edward Blake is a sad one. To very many of the electorates of Canada he is little more than a name, but there was a time when the hopes of a very large part of the people centred upon him. He

was chosen leader of the Liberal party in 1878, after the defeat of the MacKenzie administration, in which he was for a time minister of justice. He gave way to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1887. As a party leader Mr. Blake displayed great dignity, originality and force, but he lacked that personal magnetism which seems essential to success. To those who knew him intimately he was exceedingly cordial, and was able to arouse in them enthusiastic admiration, but the mass of the people seemed unable to get close to him. It was not that his disposition was cold, for innumerable instances could be cited showing that he had a warm and sympathetic heart. Possibly if we could get at the truth, he was retiring and disinclined to employ for the sake of popularity those graces of mind and disposition, with which he was so lavishly endowed. He was lacking in imagination. Everything had to be tested in the crucible of logic. He was also inclined to be pessimistic. Previous to Mr. Blake's entry into the Dominion parliament he was in the Ontario legislature, and for a short time was Premier, resigning the position on the abolition of dual representation, to be succeeded by Sir Oliver Mowat. Mr. Blake declined re-election to Parliament in 1890, and declared his intention of retiring from public life, but in 1892, in response to an invitation from the Irish Parliamentary Party, he went to Ireland and was elected to the Commons from South Longford, which constituency has represented ever since. He took a leading place in the Mother of Parliaments, and as a member of various Commissions and Committees did work which received the warmest approval of all who were competent to judge.

As a public speaker Mr. Blake had few equals and for clearness of thought and lucidity of expression no superiors among his contemporaries. His language was always well chosen, and his style of speaking more classical than popular. On occasion he rose to splendid heights of oratory, when the sentences would fall from his lips, somewhat rapidly yet with a finish and beauty which could not be excelled. As a lawyer he held a high place not only at the Canadian Bar but that of England also. His own attitude on the broader questions of British public affairs was defined at a dinner given in his honor in Toronto, in 1894. He said: "I am an Irishman and an Imperialist, not in a jingo sense, but an Imperialist in the fullest sense of the word and with the belief that the destiny of the British Empire is to occupy the foremost place as a civilization and Christianizer throughout the whole world."

Mr. Blake is now in his seventy-fourth year. His intellectual powers are said to be as keen as ever, but his physical condition will prevent him from taking an active part in affairs. He returns to Canada to find it a very different country to that for whose future he felt only gloomy forebodings in 1891 when he left the public life of the Dominion. That the closing years of his career may be in keeping with his honorable life is the best wish that any one can extend to him, and in this all Canadians will heartily join.

MELTING INDUSTRY MENACED

The announcement from Rossland, contained in telegraphic dispatches to the Colonist yesterday, that unless the coke supply is increased all the furnaces at Trail smelter will have to shut down, is most disquieting. It appears that there is no shortage of coke, but that the inadequate supply is due to the scarcity of help at the collieries and the fact that considerable of the coke produced in the Crow's Nest Pass is sent to Montana. It is contended by the managers of the smelting plants in British Columbia that the home industries should be served first. There will be general agreement amongst the people of this province that this position is correct. In so far as the situation is influenced by the scarcity of labor, a remedy is difficult to apply; but there ought to be a way found to prevent the exportation of coke to a foreign country which is needed by our own smelting plants. Present conditions create such an injustice to our own people that it requires no demonstration. The shrewd American operators who are benefiting, to our detriment, must be laughing in their sleeves at our foolish policy. The grievance has been an annual one for several years, but surely we ought not to be called upon to tolerate it any longer. If the legislature, at its next session, takes steps to apply a remedy it will be overwhelmingly supported in its action by public opinion.

Pearl San Francisco. One would have thought it had troubles enough without a visit from the bubonic plague.

A large number of highly-skilled arsenical mechanics have left Woolwich for Canada. They are being sent out by the Woolwich Distress Committee. Such men ought easily to find openings in this country. As mechanics they are in the very front rank.

A correspondent inquires why the directors of the Protestant Orphanage should discriminate against all real estate agents in the city, but one in regard to the sale of the Rae Street property. He says he has not observed the same discrimination in the collection of subscriptions.

The Times says "We fail to take our family relations with sufficient seriousness."

"This is quite in the nature of a surprise to the public, and we can only hope that our neighbor may be able to arouse itself to an appreciation of the importance of the relations aforesaid.

We would be glad to print "Onlooker's" letter in full, but our rule is that anonymous contributions shall not appear in the Colonist. We quote one sentence from it: "It appears clearly as a matter of business that the city should at once give notice to the Esquimalt Water Works company, and Victoria would then in the course of fifteen months have its great need supplied without outlay—beyond distribution in the city. I have no interest in the water works company, but take a sincere interest in the welfare of Victoria."

The number of immigrants who arrived in Canada during the year ending June 30, was 252,038, a gain of 33 per cent. over the previous year. If we allow for the excess of births over deaths it would be safe to assume that the Dominion increased in population upwards of 300,000 during that period, even making a liberal allowance for persons who have left the country. It would doubtless be safe to estimate that the population of Canada has increased considerably more than a million since the last census was taken. If the present rate continues, and is likely to increase, we will have more than 8,000,000 people resident in the country when the next census is taken.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

Standing Up For Our Rights

There is one point about Englishmen that all other races must admire, and that is the manner in which each individual stands up for his rights. The Americans boast of their independence and individualism, but there are few nations where so little spirit is exhibited in resisting encroachments on the rights of the individual. And it must be said that Canadians are little better. A sentiment has got abroad in both countries, surely fostered by aggressive corporations, that the man who stands up for his rights is a kook, a squalor, or a cracker. These newspapers contribute a good deal to this sentiment, more especially on the other side, by pillorying the man who has the backbone to stand out from the rest of the crowd and refuse to put up with what he regards as wrong. Neither the Americans nor Canadians are really cowardly; it is not that they are afraid to assert themselves but they shrink from this false sentiment which brands them as peculiar. They are not afraid of the truculent resentment of the aggressive corporation or interest which callously endeavors to trample on their rights, but they are cowed by the unpopular with which they are immediately regarded by their fellow sufferers. In England, if the humblest individual is "put upon" and raises a protest, the bystanders immediately constitute a court of public opinion as whether his protest is justified or not. If they are at once ready to side with him to see that he gets fair play. On this side of the water the easy-going crowd will submit to almost any imposition, and if an individual institutes a protest he is generally regarded with contemptuous suspicion, so well is this peculiarity of American crowds recognized that it is traded upon by every class which imposes on the public from the great corporation to the meanest sideshow faker. If a showman is putting up a raw deal on his audience and one man has the sand to protest, it is not uncommon for the rascals to turn the tables by holding the kicker up to the ridicule of his fellow dunces.—Ottawa Journal.

Canada's Majestic Future

Earl Grey's vision of Canada's "majestic future" as the dominant partner in a world-embracing British federation, one of the pillars of and in the heart of every loyal Canadian. And in spite of the frequent declarations of "practical" statesmen that this consummation of Imperial unity is an air-castle imposing but impossible, the signs of the times are swinging surely in that direction. The Canadian provinces redoubled their efforts to join the South African Union on a similar basis underway, an empire uniting upon a scheme of inter-imperial communication—the next great step, and one no more impracticable than any of these seemed half a century ago, is Imperial federation. And we believe the Empire will soon be in position to take that step. The present system of Imperial government is essentially impermanent—a makeshift working with fair satisfaction under ordinary conditions, but so illogical, so fundamentally at variance with the genius of British institutions, so contrary to the principles of a responsible government that it cannot last forever. That the burden of guarding an empire worldwide, embracing an area of eleven and a half millions of miles and a population of nearly four hundred millions of souls should be borne solely by the people who live in that tiny fraction of the Empire, Great Britain, and who number only about one-tenth of the total population, is obviously unfair. But it would also be unfair if the people of the Empire at large should be compelled to contribute to the common defence while they have no voice in the common administration and no control over their own taxation and apportionment of their contributions. The two must go together. Loyal as Canada is to the Empire, much as she is prepared to sacrifice for Imperial benefits—as she has amply proved by the British preference in trade and in postage, by her acquisition and retention of the British colonies in Canada and by her vast expenditure of money and effort to turn the currents of her trade into Imperial channels—she can never consent to the surrender of the hard-won right to self-government, the basic principle of "no taxation without representation" which was so well founded in the control of her public money to a fund in the administration of which she had no direction. And yet, as Earl Grey pointed out in his admirable address to the Halifax Canadian club, the United Kingdom cannot forever maintain the burden of Imperial defence unaided. Nor can Canada continue to support that condition and maintain her self-respect. And if Canada is to remain in the Empire there is only one way out of the dilemma.

And that Canada is to remain in the Empire there is no longer any room for argument. The separation—vanished from the realm of possibility twenty years ago, if indeed it was ever possible. And from the other—Canada as an independent nation—final definite turning was made at this year's Imperial conference. Today it may be said with a certainty, never before possible, that Canada is finally committed to the Empire. And who can doubt that here our greatest future lies? Alone we could become great among the nations; our natural resources and position and the breeding and worth of our people ensure that. But as part and even as an partner of the British Empire, as co-director and ultimately as controlling director of the vastest and most glorious Empire the sun has ever shone upon—here is indubitably our noblest future, our truly majestic future.—St. John Sun-

IWEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS VICTORIA, B.C.

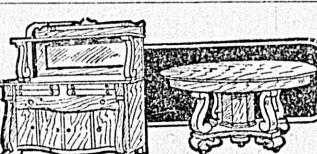
A SPECIALTY

THIS is the age of specialists. In the professions, in every mercantile pursuit, you know the real successes are those who concentrate their whole attention on one line and become specialists.

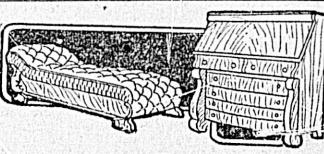
This institution concentrates its entire time and energy on the furnishing of homes, hotels and clubs. We apply to this one work the knowledge gained from almost fifty years' experience in this single line. We keep in closest touch with the dictators of fashion in home furnishings, and endeavor to have at all times the cream of the newest and best ideas.

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We want all those who contemplate the purchase of any furnishings to come in and talk with us before deciding upon a single piece. We shall charge you nothing for our suggestions as to what we think is "the proper," and you are under no obligation to spend a cent upon the purchase of anything, so let us see you.



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Here we give you an idea of the great range of prices on some of the newest and neatest Willow and Rush Chairs we have ever stocked. This is a big shipment direct from the largest makers of this class of goods in Great Britain, and the assortment contains some of their choicest creations.

On account of the exceptionally heavy purchase and very low freight rate we are enabled to offer you tempting prices on this lot. We advise a visit. The chairs and prices are out-of-the-ordinary and we want you to see them.

WILLOW CHAIRS, in many sizes, at, each, \$3.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, up to \$14.00

RUSH CHAIRS, at, each, \$10.00, \$9.00, \$6.00, \$5.00 and \$3.50

PULP CANE CHAIRS, at each \$15.00, \$12.00 and \$9.00

CHILD'S COTS, at, each, \$4.00 and \$3.00

A New Line of Upholstered Furniture

ARM CHAIRS, at from each, \$6.00, down to \$15.00

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PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, in handsome heavy mahogany frames, upholstered with beautiful silk coverings, at, per suite \$100.00

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Some Prices on "Gold Medal" Camp Furniture

GOLD MEDAL FOLDING CAMP STOOLS, at, each 65¢

GOLD MEDAL FOLDING CAMP STOOLS, with back, at, each 85¢

GOLD MEDAL FOLDING CAMP CHAIRS, at, each \$1.50

FOLDING RECLINING CHAIRS, at, each, \$1.75 and \$1.50

Mainland News

WILL NOT PRESS THE DEALERS OF PRAIRIES

British Columbia Lumbermen Feel Effect of Money Stringency

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—The retail lumber dealers of the prairies must not be pressed on their paper by the millmen of British Columbia. This was the fact laid before the millmen of the coast Thursday afternoon by Secretary Hamilton, of the Retail Lumber Dealers' association of Saskatchewan. A special call to all millmen to attend the meeting of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle association Thursday was issued because Mr. Hamilton was to place the situation of the retail dealers of the prairies before the coast interests as he did before the mountain millmen at Nelson last Monday.

It was explained that owing to the stringency of the money market the northwest dealers must be allowed time with their paper. The banks in the northwest are not carrying any individual or firm they do not have to take care of, and it has been represented to the lumber of British Columbia that they must not be too insistent for payment at present.

The general situation of the lumber market of the British Columbia mountain and coast mills was also discussed. It was the opinion that as the coast has a wider market for its lumber, there would be no curtailment of logging operations. The mills on the coast will continue to operate to capacity, and there will be no change in lumber prices.

City Service to Outsiders

Nelson, Aug. 17.—The Nelson city council is considering the advisability of supplying electric and telephone service to people living beyond the municipal boundaries. The engineer has been instructed to make a report on the proposal.

Japanese Erecting Buildings

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—The rapid advance of trade interests in the Japanese quarter of the city as the result of the large number of the little brown men who are now located here was evidenced when Messrs. Ikeda and Horii applied to the civic building department Thursday for a permit for the erection of a \$8,500 building on Powell street. The location is on the south side of the street between Westminster avenue and Gore avenue, and the building will be used for stores and apartments.

Set Fire to Clothes

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—Flossie Laney, one of the wards of the Children's Aid society, living in a farmhouse at Port Haney, was brought into the city last night and placed in the General hospital to recover from injuries received through the burning of her clothes. The child had struck a match to start a fire and the sulphur flew from the end of the match, igniting her clothes. The situation was immediately noticed by some members of the family and the fire put out. The injuries though painful are not dangerous, and the little girl will soon be about again.

Will Open Trail

Revelstoke, Aug. 17.—We have been informed that Thos. Taylor, M. P. P., has obtained an appropriation from the provincial government for the opening and construction of the Canoe river trail and that the work will be commenced almost at once. We also understand that tenders will shortly be called for the erection of a new provincial lock-up, to be erected on the court house grounds. These two works will be welcomed by the Revelstoke people. With the construction of Canoe river trail a large and valuable agricultural, mineral and forest area will be opened up, which will mean much for this city.

Move to New Home

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—The Children's Aid society removed its wards, 39 in number, from the old hospital premises to the new home near Hastings townsite Thursday afternoon. The immediate cause of removal was the bursting of a sewer pipe in the old premises, and it was feared that further detention of the children in this building might imperil their health.

The new home is practically completed and wants only the installation of electric lights and telephone to finish the work. New poles have to be placed by the B. C. E. R. company for stringing wires and the government survey of the lots near the home has necessitated delay in locating the pole line. The light current will be turned on in a few days and telephone wires strung on the light poles.

DRIVING ACCIDENT

Siwash Has Fingers Broken in a Run-away

Chilliwack, B. C., Aug. 17.—Last Saturday Billy Dick, Siwash boy, driving upon the Cultus Lake reserve, had the misfortune to break a couple of his fingers and be otherwise shaken up while driving along the old road from the reserve. Near the crossing the wagon box slipped forward upon the horses, causing them to run away, the harness breaking and throwing Billy Dick out upon the front of the wagon. This happened on the old road that was washed out by the Ved-

der last fall, and is now practically nothing more than a bridle path. A new road has been cut through to Cultus Lake away from the river altogether, and is perfectly safe from any such accidents. The road is perhaps a little longer from the reserve, but sometimes the longest way around is the shortest way home.

Importing Men From East

Kelowna, B. C., Aug. 17.—The Kelowna Land & Orchard company this week imported between fifteen and twenty men from Calgary to work on their new reservoir dam at the head of Canyon creek, it being found impossible to obtain men for this work at this season here.

New Roads in Okanagan

Vernon, B. C., Aug. 17.—R. S. Felly, C.E., of Armstrong, has just completed a survey of proposed roads on the west side of Okanagan lake from Bruce's Landing to Westbank, and thence to Bear creek. He also ran a mine about twelve miles up Bear creek, and when these various improvements are completed the residents of those sections will have no reason to complain for lack of roads.

Paper Changes, Hands

Chilliwack, B. C., Aug. 17.—William T. Jackson, who has carried on the Progress for about seventeen years, has felt compelled to give it up on account of prolonged ill health, and has sold the property and business to Mr. J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster. The new owner is carrying on the business on the lines established by Mr. Jackson, without change in the working staff, and hopes to have Mr. Jackson back in his familiar place as soon as the state of his health will permit resumption of work.

Chilliwack Oil Company

Chilliwack, B. C., Aug. 17.—The Chilliwack Oils Company, Limited, have been steadily pushing the sales of their stock and are so far successful as to soon commence drilling operations. The machinery will soon be upon the ground for prospecting purposes and visions of gushers and oil trains are dancing through our heads. That there is oil in the valley we have no doubt, but the Chilliwack Oils company are not going to remain in doubt as to the paying quantity, and will push the drilling until the Standard Oil has been snuffed out.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC PURCHASE NO SURPRISE

Acquisition of the V.W. & Y. Railway Was Not Unexpected in Vancouver

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—The Montreal advises with reference to the prospective acquisition of the proposed northern extensions of the V. W. & Y. railway by the G. T. P. at an early date elicited from the general public statements of opinion to the effect that this was the only logical outcome of the whole scheme and that such an announcement had been expected for some time.

Dealers and investors in real estate in the east end hailed the announcement with unconcealed satisfaction as the news assured the district in which they are interested of an early development, the coming of the G. T. P. into the arena with its ample financial backing making the actual prosecution of the plans probable in the immediate future. The effects of the announcement on the real estate market is evident not only in the east end, but also in the section of Hastings and Burnaby near the waterfront, in which districts Mr. John Hendry has declared to be that practically followed by the projected line of the V. W. and Y. which will now be built by the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Strathearn surveys before the C. P. R. up the Squamish valley to Pemberton Meadows is declared to be that practically followed by the projected line of the V. W. and Y. which will now be built by the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Strathearn surveys before the C. P. R. main line was decided upon, in fact the Squamish route was an alternative of choice for the Canadian Pacific.

From North Vancouver to Pemberton Meadows an immense amount of rock work will have to be done in the building of the line. For a distance of practically 125 miles from North Vancouver the road will run through and around some of the most precipitous hills mountains in the coast range. From tidewater at the head of Howe Sound, the road will run 100 miles before the level plateau of the Pemberton Meadows, which lies 500 feet above sea level is reached. Before the Meadows is gained the line will climb to an altitude of 2,000 feet and drop 1,500 feet within less than 100 miles. The grades in the crossing of the coast range will not by any means be light.

Kelowna Tobacco Company

Vernon, B. C., Aug. 17.—T. W. Stirling, of Kelowna, was in town last week, and said that, though the International Tobacco company had so far failed to place a sufficient block of their stock in England to enable them to take up their options on the land which it was proposed to purchase, there is still strong hopes that the scheme will be successfully financed. Mr. Rotherberg is at present in Chicago endeavoring to secure capital for the enterprise.

Elles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Elles, and its action is positive and certain. Utterly painless, putting on blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large metal-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent Taste Good, Do Good, Never fail, weak, broken or Grippe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never fail in cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. \$1.50 ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

NEW STEAMER FOR THE UPPER FRASER

Vancouver and Eastern Capital Interested in Building of One

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—Vancouver and eastern capital has been interested in a scheme to build and place on the Fraser river between Fort George and Quesnel a steamer to share in the trade that is already beyond the capacity of the means of transportation and will swell into a very large volume in connection with the building of the G. T. P. The financial arrangements are complete and work will soon be started on the new river boat. There is at present one small boat on the run, but it is quite unable to accommodate the traffic already existing.

The men behind the enterprise are, locally, Mr. Robert Kelly, of Kelly, Douglas & Co., and the B. C. Transportation company. In addition there are in the east, James Carruthers, grain dealer of Montreal, and Charles Miller, lawyer and millionaire of the same city.

There is only one bad place on the whole distance between Quesnel and Fort George, which are about 170 miles apart. This is a spot where some rocks obstruct the channel, but these can easily be removed, and it is understood to be the intention of the Dominion government to take them out in the near future. The new boat will at once facilitate the direct trade between Vancouver and the new north.

Pipe For Guggenheim's

New Westminster, Aug. 17.—The steamer Henriette has arrived in port and tied up at the G.N.R. wharf. She will take a further consignment of pipe for hydraulic purposes consigned to the Yukon territory. Guggenheim's are putting in a huge hydraulic plant in the northern gold country and when completed will be in a position to extract gold from a large number of claims to which they have secured the titles.

An Interesting Fact

Probably nowhere in the world is a piano put to so hard a test as in a vaudeville theatre. In his efforts to assist the stars of greater or less degree, it often happens that more than the usual amount of energy is expended on the patient keys by the cheerful professor, and a piano that is not exceedingly well made will never stand the strain.

It will be of interest to the music loving public of Victoria to note that both the new Grand and Mr. Plantages new theatre use the famous Gerhardt Heintzman Piano. In both cases the musical director of each respective establishment had a perfectly free hand to choose the piano which in his opinion would be best suited to his purpose and in each case the result after careful and elaborate tests was the same. Messrs. Fletcher Bros. are to be congratulated on their success in introducing these splendid instruments to musical Victoria, and the great and steady growth of their business proves conclusively that their efforts are appreciated.

VANCOUVER MAY HAVE A BOARD OF CONTROL

Bylaw Will be Voted on at Municipal Elections in January Next

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—There is a great probability that at the municipal elections next January the voters of the city will be called upon to accept or reject a bylaw creating a Board of Control which shall play a large part in the direction of civic business.

The scheme was part of the platform on which Mayor Bethune was elected last January and immediately after his assuming office legislation was drafted in the form of a charter amendment providing for the change.

This was endorsed by the council after long discussion and later granted by the legislature, the proviso being inserted that the scheme must have the endorsement of three-fifths of the voters qualified to vote for mayor. Since that time nothing has been heard of the plan, but as the close of the year approaches members of the council are pressing the matter, thinking that if the life of the present council passes without action it may be difficult to secure another body which will properly understand the situation.

WIRELESS USEFUL.

U.S. Government Reports Menace to Vessel Equipped with Apparatus.

The United States government has instructed officials of the hydrographic department to supply the operators at

HEADACHE

"My father had been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since then he has taken Cascarets every day and never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do." I. M. Dickson, 1120 Reiner St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
They Work While You Sleep.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent Taste Good, Do Good, Never fail, weak, broken or Grippe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never fail in cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. \$1.50 ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

the various wireless telegraph stations, both on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts with a list of the latest obstructions to navigation that have been sighted. This list in turn will be forwarded to the ships at sea which are equipped with wireless telegraph plants. This practice will be continued on the discovery of any new obstruction, the navy department doing everything in its power toward the early transmission of this line of news.

One of the first reports under this order to be sent to the wireless stations for communicating to the ships is concerning a report made by the master of the German steamer Graech. He has sent word to the hydrographic office at Washington that about the middle of June he sighted an Italian bark stranded under the lighthouse at the entrance to Cape Hatteras harbor, northeast of Hayti, and that two weeks later the wreck could be made out clearly.

Last December when the bark Coloma was lost and the lumber laden derelict left floating off the island coast in the path of shipping, it was feared that the Empress of China and Kaga Maru then due would meet with the dangerous menace to navigation. The Empress arrived without sighting the wreck, but the Kaga Maru, which passed it in daytime, steamed within 150 feet of it, the wreck lying directly in the path of the steamer. Had these vessels been equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus and a station working at Peckham, where one is now being equipped, they could have been warned of the danger which menaced them.

The men behind the enterprise are, locally, Mr. Robert Kelly, of Kelly, Douglas & Co., and the B. C. Transportation company. In addition there are in the east, James Carruthers, grain dealer of Montreal, and Charles Miller, lawyer and millionaire of the same city.

There is only one bad place on the whole distance between Quesnel and Fort George, which are about 170 miles apart. This is a spot where some rocks obstruct the channel, but these can easily be removed, and it is understood to be the intention of the Dominion government to take them out in the near future. The new boat will at once facilitate the direct trade between Vancouver and the new north.

GUESTS AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Dominion—

Olaf R. Skul, Ws.
Sidney Parizer, Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Magnus Brown, Seattle.

D. G. Mann, New Westminster.

S. Malcolmson, New Westminster.

O. Swanson, New Westminster.

J. Fitzgerald, New Westminster.

S. Moore, B. Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Murphy, Philadelphia.

M. Bischler, Vancouver.

Thomas Barlow, Palmview, Mo.

S. Neal, Shawanigan.

Percy G. Silvers, Vancouver.

F. Hewett, Vancouver.

Mrs. R. M. Peterson, Seattle.

F. W. Peterson, Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thorpe, Jr., Wallingford.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellert Hanny, Wallingford.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Truney, Everett, Wash.

M. Michelson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Hill, North Yakima.

Miss Cora Hill, Ellensburg.

Miss B. T. Tilton, Seattle.

Gertrude Adams, Mississ.

Miss Luck, Seattle.

Mrs. Mitchell, Seattle.

Miss Gertrude, Chilton.

Miss Jennie Pike, Seattle.

Nancy H. Blissett, Belligham.

Mary P. Bassett, Adna.

Edmund Jones, Seattle.

Alex. Craig, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Jacoby, End.

Mr. and Mrs. T. McConnell, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brown, New Westminster.

E. N. Brown, New Westminster.

J. B. Dugan, New Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Shantz, Berlin, O. H. Pike, New Westminster.

R. M

49 Fort St. VICTORIA QUALITY STORE Phone 94

LOBSTER

Small glass... 30c
Medium glass... 50c
Large glass... 75c

Unexcelled for purity and flavor.

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The Quality Grocers

British-American Trust Company, Ltd

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B.C.

Paid-Up Capital - - \$100,000
Reserve - - 50,000

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Quite refreshing and Cooling. Stops itching instantly.
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CHAIN! CHAIN!

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We Supply Boom Chains

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SHIP CHANDLERS 74 WHARF STREET

Real Estate For Sale

LOTS AND BUILDING SITES

Corner lot Richmond Road \$275
Two lots, Pandora Street 1,000
Two corner lots, Dallas Road \$4,000
Five acres, beautiful building site, off Oak Bay Avenue 10,500

Eight acres, Gorge Road, open to offer. Lots for sale in all parts of the city.

HOUSES

Two storey house, five rooms, Pembroke Street \$1,400
Two storey house, six rooms, Pembridge street 2,300
Two storey house, eight rooms, North Park Street 2,350
New bungalow, six rooms, Johnson Street 3,700
Two storey house, seven rooms, Rae Street 3,500
Nice residence, eight rooms, Michigan Street 7,500
Some fine residences for sale \$8,000 to \$20,000

F FARMS AND ORCHARDS

Ten acres, all cleared, five roomed cottage, stable, fruit trees, close to town \$6,500
100 acres, 30 acres cleared, house and outbuildings 5,000
110 acres, about 12 acres cleared, 250 fruit trees, five roomed house, etc. 5,250
28 acres, good house and outbuildings, 200 fruit trees, close to town, all cleared 11,000
48 acres, nice house, 400 fruit trees, fine situation, near town. 11,500
Call at my office for other farms.

A. W. MORE

Corner Trounce Avenue

34 Broad Street

Will Assist Dr. Campbell

This morning Rev. Dr. Campbell of First Presbyterian church will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Sharp, of Red Bluff, California, who will preach, and in the evening by the Rev. J. C. Robertson of Winnipeg, who is the Sunday school field secretary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Mr. Robertson is making a tour of the West in the interest of the Sunday schools of the church.

Thanks His Friends

H. Buckle, Amherst street, desires to thank all those who assisted in saving his house and furniture from destruction by fire yesterday.

Colic and Diarrhoea

Pains in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea are quickly relieved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. When in need of such a medicine, give it a trial. For sale by all druggists.

Rented Typewriters Sold Repaired

A. M. JONES

88 Johnson Street Phone A1267

Amherst shoes for men who work.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, August 17, 1907.

The pressure has increased over the province; rain is falling at Barkerville and Kamloops and cooler weather has prevailed in most districts. In the prairie provinces the storm is being moved southward and is now centered in Montana; rain is falling in Alberta and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It has been warmer.

No American reports have been received today.

TEMPERATURE

	MIN.	MAX.
Victoria	54	65
Vancouver	53	63
New Westminster	53	62
Kamloops	54	62
Barkerville	40	46
Fort Simpson	44	64
Atlin (missing)		
Dawson	40	70
Calgary	48	50
Winnipeg	48	78
Portland (missing)		
San Francisco (missing)		

FORECASTS

For 24 hours, from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday.

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate or fresh southerly winds, generally fair with stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland—Winds, chiefly southerly, generally fair with stationary or higher temperature.

SATURDAY

	Highest	Lowest	Mean
Sunshine 9 hours, 30 minutes.	65	58	58
July, 1907.			
Highest temperature, 87.1.			
Mean temperature, 62.8.			

Total precipitation for the month, .30 inch; average amount, .37 inches. Bright sunshine 312 hours 12 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.65.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The New Grand.

A programme that is expected to be fully worthy to follow the splendid one of last week at the New Grand has been arranged for the coming week. It will be headed by Col. Billy Link and his Ho-Bo-Can soldiers, a skit in which he is assisted by Willette Charters as war correspondent. George Barnes and Irene West, refined comedy singers and expert wooden shoe dancers, are fresh from successes on the Keith and Proctor circuits in the east. Duffy, Sautelle and Duffy will present their own playlet entitled "Papa's Sweetheart," which also affords Master James Duffy an opportunity to demonstrate his ability as a clever boy actor and piano player. McLean Brothers' horizontal bar act, is a unique and intrepid performance. Miss Dorothy Earl is a dainty singing comedienne. Norman Stanley will sing a new illustrated song entitled "In the Evening by the Moonlight, Dear Louise." New moving pictures bear the title "If You Had a Wife Like This," and Prof. Nagel's orchestra will play as an overture selections from "The Umpire."

Coming.

Richards and Pringle's Famous Georgia Minstrels, with its unbounded wealth of clever comedians, its corps of beautiful singers, nimble dancers and big vaudeville bill, comes to the Victoria theatre on Wednesday, Aug. 21. The management brings an entirely new show this season. New faces, new features, new acts, new wardrobe, new scenery and paraphernalia. Only one member remains from last season, viz., Clarence Powell. The new members of note are Jim Crosby, Fred Simpson, Lester McDaniels, Frank Kirk, Happy Buregard; the wonder, Marsh Craig; the musicians and comedians, Kirk and Cooper; the three Toneyes, marvelous acrobats; the Jolly Old Men, song and dance; Clarence Powell, the monologuist; Lester McDaniels, the grotesque Comic Bicycle Rider, are a few of the leading lights. A big street parade will be given daily.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE

August, 1907.						
Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)						
Date	Time	Hi	Time	Hi	Time	Hi
1	3 47 4 4	10 57 5 7	11 07 5 6	20 37 8 3	21 03 8 4	
2	4 54 5 3	11 04 6 5	11 54 6 6	21 03 8 4	21 03 8 4	
3	5 21 5 9	11 31 7 1	12 01 7 2	22 17 8 4	22 17 8 4	
4	6 28 2 7	12 08 7 3	12 58 7 4	22 55 8 4	22 55 8 4	
5	7 04 2 3	12 45 7 5	13 34 7 6	23 33 8 4	23 33 8 4	
6	7 39 2 0	13 17 7 4	7 8 18 5 7	23 33 8 4	23 33 8 4	
7	8 13 1 8	13 56 7 5	7 18 19 4 7	20 31 7 4	20 31 7 4	
8	9 20 8 4	14 36 8 5	7 18 18 0 7	21 03 7 4	21 03 7 4	
9	9 26 8 9	14 42 8 9	7 18 18 0 7	21 03 7 4	21 03 7 4	
10	10 33 9 5	15 17 9 5	7 18 18 0 7	21 03 7 4	21 03 7 4	
11	2 23 8 0	10 31 2 3	7 17 55 7 5	22 42 6 6	22 42 6 6	
12	3 19 7 7	11 07 2 7	7 18 18 0 7	23 33 6 2	23 33 6 2	
13	4 12 7 2	11 43 3 4	7 18 42 4 6	23 33 6 2	23 33 6 2	
14	0 37 5 7	5 35 6 7	7 12 18 4 6	1 19 09 7 8	1 19 09 7 8	
15	1 44 6 5	7 16 6 3	7 12 18 4 6	9 19 36 8 0	9 19 36 8 0	
16	2 51 7 4	9 19 6 0	13 09 6 0	20 02 8 2	20 02 8 2	
17	3 17 2 5	10 26 7 5	13 57 7 5	21 07 8 8	21 07 8 8	
18	4 45 2 7	11 33 8 0	14 46 8 0	21 56 9 0	21 56 9 0	
19	5 56 2 0	12 00 8 5	15 55 8 5	22 53 9 1	22 53 9 1	
20	3 30 1 5	12 17 8 5	16 04 8 5	23 54 9 0	23 54 9 0	
21	7 15 1 1	16 15 7 6	17 6 18 3 7	23 54 9 0	23 54 9 0	
22	5 57 0 6	1 04 13 7 6	7 5 19 46 7 6	7 0 14 6 5	7 0 14 6 5	
23	6 24 0 5	2 22 1 6	16 14 25 7 6	7 21 39 6 5	7 21 39 6 5	
24	5 57 8 6	2 29 1 6	16 14 25 7 6	7 22 31 6 5	7 22 31 6 5	
25	6 55 8 2	10 02 2 4	16 14 51 7 5	7 23 29 4 9	7 23 29 4 9	
26	3 56 7 6	10 42 3 2	17 17 19 7 8	23 29 4 9	23 29 4 9	
27	5 07 7 1	11 27 4 1	17 17 50 7 9	23 29 4 9	23 29 4 9	
28	3 31 4 5	8 21 6 3	12 12 52 5 8	18 57 8 0	18 57 8 0	
29	3 35 4 0	8 21 6 3	12 12 52 5 8	18 57 8 0	18 57 8 0	
30	2 38 3 7	8 21 6 3	12 12 52 5 8	19 30 7 9	19 30 7 9	
31	3 37 3 4	8 21 6 3	12 12 52 5 8	20 01 7 9	20 01 7 9	

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 12th Meridian west. It is counted from 12 hours from midnight to midnight. The figures used for height



THE MAJESTIC RANGE RANGES AWAY OVER

All competitors in usefulness, durability and economy.

Crockery, Graniteware and all kinds of Household Hardware a specialty.

GEO. POWELL & CO.
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Ices, Ice Cream, Ice Cream Sodas, Fountain Drinks of all kinds.

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J. TEAGUE.

Adelina Patti Cream
Removes Wrinkles and Improves the Complexion.
For sale at
Mrs. C. Kosche's Hair-dressing Parlors
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**EXTRA FINE
DEVONSHIRE
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LARGE ROOMY HOUSE

Central Location.

Fine Deep Lot, Shrubbery Trees, etc.

\$4,700

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TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

1280 acres crown grants in Rupert District; stream runs through property which is also close to salt water; coal outcrops on land. Price per acre \$15.00

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New Stock of Paper Napkins, all the latest designs. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Take a trip on the Iroquois among the Thousand Islands of the Gulf and you will be delighted. Excursion rates Wednesday and Saturdays.

Excursion rates now on to Nanaimo and return via the Thousand Islands of the Gulf. Fare \$2. For information telephone 511.

Nothing is so admired as a good head of hair, says Dr. B. F. Criston, the celebrated dermatologist of Paris. Gray Hair Elixir, one of his famous French toilet articles makes the hair grow, cures dandruff, stops the hair falling out, returns its brightness also returns gray hair to its natural color. Audra Oil will remove wrinkles, smallpox pits, liver spots, yellowness of the skin, will make old faces look young again. Dermathol removes pimples, black heads, oily skin, salt rheum, coarse pores, eczema. Obsolent external, sure cure for obesity, Hair Destroyer, kills the hair bulbs, ends your superfluous hair. Hours 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant street.

The following were the officials: Time keeper, F. Baylis; starter, E. Watkins; course manager, J. Issler; judges, R. W. Clark, D. C. Reid and R. H. Horne; A. T. Brace, gen. sec.

A boon to housekeepers these hot days.—The Self-Basting Roast Pan is so constructed that it does, as its name implies, bastes the meat itself. The cook does not have to bother running to the hot stove every few minutes to attend to the meat. The self-basters cook the meat thoroughly; prices, \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50. R. A. Brown and Co., 80 Douglas street.

H. J. ROUS CULLIN
ARCHITECT

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46 Government Street,
Victoria, B. C.

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AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
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USED IN HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS
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VICTORIA, B.C.

Excursion rates now on to Nanaimo and return via the Thousand Islands of the Gulf. Fare \$2.00. For information telephone 511.

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Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs,
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths,
Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR REOPENING SCHOOLS

Instructions Are Issued Dr. Eaton
the City Superintendent

Relative to the reopening of classes in the various city schools the following announcements are made by Dr. F. H. Eaton, superintendent of city schools:

The high school, as well as the public schools, reopen on Monday, Aug. 26, but the two college classes, first and second year, university classes, will not meet until a week later.

The high school pupils who wish to begin the commercial subjects should apply at once to Principal Paul in order that the necessary arrangements for the classes may be made.

Pupils who wish to join the sub-high school classes are again notified that they must make application to Mr. Deane, principal of the boys' central school, before next Wednesday or else they will not be admitted. Members of last year's sub-high school classes, and all pupils of the city schools who this year obtained senior "B" certificates with good standing are eligible.

All new pupils, those who have never been in the Victoria schools before, must have permits, which can be obtained at the school board office during the coming week between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. In the case of applications already filed, the permits will be mailed during the week.

It is not likely that it will be possible to admit any children into the lowest primary classes after the first week of school. This is a standing rule, and its enforcement will be especially necessary in the central schools this year, owing to the limited accommodation.

Parents of pupils who have had whooping cough during the summer are particularly requested to obtain medical permits for the return of such children to school. The teachers will promptly send home any child who seems to have the malady still clinging to him.

Y.M.C.A. AQUATIC SPORTS WERE GREAT SUCCESS

Events Were Well Contested and Some Interesting Races Resulted

The annual aquatic sports of the Y. M. C. A. took place yesterday afternoon opposite the street railway Gorge park. A good programme of events was prepared, the latter were well contested and the entire arrangements proved most successful. A large crowd of spectators thronged the banks and surrounded the course in canoes and row boats and displayed great interest in the various events. No accidents occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

The first event was one of the best contested on the programme, the 50 yards race for boys, 14 years and under. The event was won by Charlie Brown using an adaptation of the trudgen stroke. In the good time of 30 seconds, somewhat better than the time made in the second event, a race at the same distance for boys 16 and under.

The 100 yards open was won by F. Crompton in 1 minute, 63-5 seconds. Crompton used the trudgen and made fast time for the first 70 yards. Here he was somewhat pressed by Keddle, who using a side stroke made good time. Crompton rallied, however, and crossed the line in the lead of his rivals.

The diving competition was not very satisfactory from the spectators point of view, and there appeared to be little difference in the merits.

The tub race proved laughable, several of the contestants finding it impossible to keep their crafts right side up.

One of the most interesting events of the day was the life saving competition. A dummy was sunk fifty yards from the starting float and the competitors were required to swim the fifty yards, dive for the dummy, bring it up and swim the return distance keeping the head above water. The contest was won by B. Morrison in 1 min. 21 sec. with F. Dalzell second, in 2 min. 18 secs.

The half mile (approximate) from the Gorge bridge to the boat was made in 9 min., 3 2-5 secs. The winner was J. Gayley.

At the conclusion of the events, the prizes were distributed from the band stand.

The following is the summary: 50 yards—Boys, 14 years and under—Charlie Brown, 1; Allan Grant, 2. Time—30 seconds.

50 yards—Boys, 16 years and under—A. Boggs, 1; H. Boggs, 2. Time—33 1/2 seconds.

100 yards, open—F. Crompton, 1; Y. M. C. A.; Keddle, 2. Time—1 min. 3-5 seconds.

Neat diving—F. Hartling, 1; A. Boggs, 2; Keddle, 3.

Novelty race, 50 yards (open), Clothes on and umbrella—F. Dalzell, 1; A. J. Brace, 2.

Tub race—C. Brown, 1; A. Boggs, 2. Squadron race, 3 men relay, 50 yards each—C. Margison, J. Gayley and F. Karne. Time—1 min., 42 seconds.

100 yards race, (Y. M. C. A.)—Keddle, 1; O. Margison, 2.

Life saving, using sunken dummy—B. Morrison, 1; min. 21, 22 seconds; F. Dalzell, 2; min. 16 seconds.

Under water swim was dead heat, Hartling and Middle, tie.

Half mile swim (approximate)—J. Gayley, 1; Keddle, 2. Time—9 min. 3 2-5 secs.

Walking greasy pole—Luke Beckwith, 1.

Obstacle race—F. Crompton, 1.

The following were the officials: Time keeper, F. Baylis; starter, E. Watkins; course manager, J. Issler; judges, R. W. Clark, D. C. Reid and R. H. Horne; A. T. Brace, gen. sec.

A boon to housekeepers these hot

PROPOSED BYLAWS MUST BE REVISED

Solicitor Advises Oak Bay Council Regarding Park Proposition

As a result of an opinion from the solicitor, the Oak Bay council will have to revise the two bylaws which Councillor Rattenbury moved at the last meeting of the council should be prepared for the purpose of raising money for park purposes.

The by-laws called for the raising of \$6,000 for the purchase of certain property fronting on Oak Bay, and a similar sum to purchase further water frontage or other lands for public use.

The solicitor, in a letter to the council which will be read at the regular meeting on Monday evening, states that the second by-law will have to be amended for a definite purpose and the by-law in question is indefinite in regards to what land it is proposed to obtain.

The motion was referred to the solicitor at the last regular meeting of the council for an opinion. As a result of the communication from the solicitor there will likely be a lengthy discussion on Monday evening regarding the lands which it is proposed to secure.

The by-law authorizing the changing of street names will receive its first reading on Monday evening. In addition there will be a large amount of routine work before the council and the meeting will likely develop into a lengthy session. An important point that will crop up will be what further local improvement work is to be done this year. There is a squad of thirty men busy at making roads and arranging for surface drainage now, and it is proposed to turn them over to general repair work on the roads, instead of continuing on the works of local improvement.

Buy It Now
Now is the time to buy Chamberlain's Cole, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is certain to be needed sooner or later, and when that time comes you will need it badly—you will need it quickly. But it need not save life. For sale by all druggists.

Buy It Now

Now is the time to buy Chamberlain's Cole, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is certain to be needed sooner or later, and when that time comes you will need it badly—you will need it quickly. But it need not save life. For sale by all druggists.

Buy It Now

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Buy It Now



NEW SUITS, TROUSERS OVERCOATS AND RAINCOATS

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Semi-Ready Wardrobe

ALSO NEW LINES OF
UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, HATS, CAPS
TOP SHIRTS, HOSIERY, BAGS
VALISES, SUIT CASES
FLANNEL SUITS, STRAW HATS, BATHING SUITS
AT HALF PRICE

B. WILLIAMS & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR SEMI-READY TAILORING
THREE THOUSAND GARMENTS TO SELECT FROM

Semi-ready Rain Coats have that distinctive grace which make a top coat equally acceptable for sunshine days in the crisp weather 'tween seasons.

Rain Coats from \$15 to \$25—not lined, of course
Tailored from "Liperv" worsted rain cloth.

LIQUOR BY-LAW CASES IN THE POLICE COURT

After Anrimonious Three Hours
Session They Were Ad-
journed

There was a strenuous session in the police court yesterday morning, characterized by personalities between counsel engaged in the conducting and defending of the cases against the Hall and Western saloons charged with selling liquor without a license. The chief trouble arose over the attempt of City Solicitor Mann to introduce evidence regarding the conditions under which the Hall saloon is alleged to be conducted and tending to show that the provisions of the Liquor License regulation by-law are being infringed. Counsel for the defense claimed that this evidence was irrelevant and inadmissible as the prosecution avowedly did not intend to lay a foundation for it by showing that such charges had been preferred and proved before the board of license commissioners, and that consequently proceedings should be taken as if the alleged license was non-existent.

Treating of the case under trial he referred to section 5 of the Liquor Regulation by-law and also to the rules regarding back entrances and unlawful rooms having been violated.

He continued that the act of the council that any license issued contrary to the act or any by-law was ipso facto null and void, and that the terms thus used had repeatedly and authoritatively been held to mean literally what they said, and that consequently proceedings should be taken as if the alleged license was non-existent.

Mr. Higgins was instantly on his feet with an objection, saying that in his opening address counsel was only entitled to outline what he proposed to prove and not to introduce evidence and he proceeded to state what he considered to be the law on the subject. The magistrate, however, said he thought counsel's remarks were out of order, whereupon Mr. Mann broke in with:

"Yes, you are out of order. Sit down please."

Mr. Higgins attempted to proceed with his argument, amid a fire of interruptions from Mr. Mann, who finally remarked:

"If you do not stop Mr. Higgins, he will go on for ever."

Magistrate Hall—This is all foolishness. I am not going to decide any point of law at this stage.

Mr. Higgins thereupon noted a formal objection, which drew from Mr. Mann the remark:

"You would object to Mr. Mann opening his mouth at all."

Mr. Higgins—I cannot stop that. It is always open."

The objections of counsel for the defense having been overruled, Mr. Mann proceeded to read the chief's report which was to the effect that the saloon had three entrances, with two rooms, or boxes, off the bar-room, and that the construction of the premises was such that there was no possibility of a clear view of the bar being obtained from the street. He stated that notice had been served on the defendant, notifying him that he was not complying with the provisions of the by-law, and alleged that the defendant had not paid any attention to the notice.

"The board of license commissioners duly held their sitting," continued Mr. Mann, "and the defendant, with others applied for renewals of their licenses, but no hearing or determination of the objections against such renewals was had by the board, and the renewal of every license was granted, notwithstanding the protests of the chairman of the board. These questions having been thus refused consideration, they are left for your determination, and if you find that any breach of the regulations has been made, I shall ask you to disregard any evidence regarding the granting of the license."

He stated that the defendant Tulk had pleaded "not guilty," Mr. Mann did not wish to make an opening statement, but counsel for the defense insisted that the usual course be followed, and then Mr. Mann rose.

He stated that the defendant Tulk

had been summoned under Sec. 179 of the municipal clauses act on the charge that he was selling "fermented liquor without having taken out and had granted to him a license." He went on to say the case was a curious one because the defendant would be able to show that he had a document that purported to be a license, and that he in turn was confident that the court would take the view that the paper was worthless. He stated that under the Liquor License Regulation by-law licenses are held subject to compliance with the provisions of the law which he would prove had not been complied with, and claimed that section 181 of the Municipal clauses act gave the city power to go behind licenses where the license was granted contrary to the regulations of the council. He continued that the act stated that any license issued contrary to the act or any by-law was ipso facto null and void, and that the terms thus used had repeatedly and authoritatively been held to mean literally what they said, and that consequently proceedings should be taken as if the alleged license was non-existent.

Treating of the case under trial he referred to section 5 of the Liquor Regulation by-law and also to the rules regarding back entrances and unlawful rooms having been violated.

He continued that the act of the council that any license issued contrary to the act or any by-law was ipso facto null and void, and that the terms thus used had repeatedly and authoritatively been held to mean literally what they said, and that consequently proceedings should be taken as if the alleged license was non-existent.

Mr. Higgins—I object to this evidence as irrelevant and inadmissible. We had better argue this now as well as at any other time, for this is the real fight in the case.

Then after reading clause 184 of the Municipal Clause act upon which the prosecution relied, and which states in effect that any licenses granted contrary to the provisions of any by-law applicable are ipso facto null and void, he continued:

"There is nothing in the by-law which says that you shall not grant a license because the regulations have not been complied with, or because some executive officer of the city thinks that they have been infringed.

The by-law in section 3 and subsection 2 of section 13 itself lays down the rule in cases of non-compliance, and the penalties for the infringement of the by-law, and it was not so renewed because of infraction of the by-law this been proved as therein provided for."

Counsel went on to cite an Ontario case following the English law and quoting from the judgment of Chief Justice Hagarty in Regina vs. St. John's, "I am very strongly of the opinion that a magistrate has no right, when a formal existing license is produced, to go behind it for the purpose of enquiring, not into the simple issue, is the defendant licensed or not licensed, but whether certain preliminary requisites have or have not been complied with before the license produced had been given to the tavern keeper."

He also quoted English precedents to show that a distinction was drawn in licensing questions, when the words null and void were always construed as meaning voidable.

Will Dismiss It Later.

Magistrate Hall—I think the evidence on the points on which Mr. Mann relies should go in, and we can discuss the legal questions afterwards.

Subsection 2 of section 12 gives the penalty which is that of a refusal of renewal of the license upon such infraction being proved—proved, that is, not to the satisfaction of the council or the mayor or the chief of police, but to the satisfaction of the board of license commissioners, which both by statute and the by-law constitute the sole court which can determine whether such infractions have in point of fact been made. This is provided by section 3 of the by-law,

"Consequently before this evidence tends to show an alleged infraction of the regulations can be introduced

the defence must lay the proper foundation for it. They must show that the information was laid, that the court was properly constituted, and that these charges were proven before the court. If this is done I shall raise no objection to the introduction of this evidence. But we cannot have this evidence on the record merely for the purpose of Mr. Mann's case, which he says he is going to have stated. Your worship must state the case from the facts as they appear on the record, and it should not be cumbersome with irrelevant facts. If Mr. Mann will undertake to you to lay the foundation later on well and good. But, he cannot. He has admitted that the charges were not proven before the commissioners. As a matter of fact it was not a regular court. The by-law contemplates such charges being heard before the next regular court of the commissioners after the offence is committed. The court in question was an adjourned sitting of the regular one held before Constable MacDonald and had bought a glass of beer. There were four other people in the barroom and two in a back room. There was also a room off the bar furnished with a card table

and that your honor's court is above them.

Mr. Barnard—You should have demanded them at the time. The board of commissioners held they were not a properly constituted court for the purpose.

Magistrate Hall—We had better have all the evidence in. You can argue the legal phases of the case afterwards.

Mr. Barnard accordingly had a carefully worded objection entered, setting forth in detail his reasons for objecting to the evidence as irrelevant.

Constable Fox then stated that he had gone into the Hall saloon with Constable MacDonald and had bought a glass of beer. There were four other people in the barroom and two in a back room. There was also a room off the bar furnished with a card table



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21,
Twenty-eighth Annual Tour

Richards & Pringle's
FAMOUS GEORGIA
MINSTRELS

40 FAMOUS FUNSTERS—40
CROWDS DRAW CROWDS, AND WE DRAW
THE CROWDS

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Mail
orders accompanied by cheque will re-
ceive the usual attention.

and chairs. The witness did not no-
tice the exits.

Then came up the question of re-
mand, over which there was another
bitter wrangle. Messrs. Barnard and Higgins accusing Mr. Mann of lack of

consideration and professional courtesy.

The defense wanted an under-
standing that the cases should be re-
manded until two weeks from Monday to

enable Mr. Barnard to take his va-
cation, for which all arrangements

had been made. They said that the city had decided to prosecute four

weeks ago, and could well have had

the cases heard before this had the

authorities really been in hurry, and

that there had already been three re-
mands at the request of the city be-
cause the witnesses were not ready.

Mr. Mann had been told on Friday

when he asked for an adjournment

that Mr. Barnard was going away, so

that if the cases were not heard today,

this request would be made. But

still the city solicitor had not got his

witnesses ready, although the defense

was ready to sit all afternoon and finish

the case, but was insisting on an adjournment till Monday, when coun-
sel could not be present without the gravest inconvenience. Both sides had

stated that the case would be taken

to the full court, and as this was va-
cation time with assizes coming on it

would be impossible to get a sitting of

the full court, and a final determina-
tion of the case till November, thus

this delay would hurt no one, nor

would it delay the decision of the mat-
ter.

Magistrate Hall—That is not fair. You

must not number the record from which the case will be stated with ir-
relevant facts.

If Mr. Mann can show that by the provisions of the by-
law a license is rendered void by an infraction of its provisions, I will sit

down. But we hold such infractions

must first be proved in the manner

therein provided. Hence there is no

case.

The magistrate thought that the higher court would disregard any ir-
relevant facts in the stated case,

whereupon Mr. Higgins retorted:

"What we ask you to do is to conduct

the case according to the ordinary

rules of evidence, which prohibit the

introduction of evidence for which no

foundation has been laid and for which

the admissions of counsel no founda-
tion can be laid."

Mr. Mann—I am going to prove to

the court a breach of duty on the part

of the board of license commissioners,

and I hold that your honor's court is

above them.

Mr. Barnard—You should have man-
dated them at the time. The board of

commissioners held they were not a

properly constituted court for the pur-
pose.

Magistrate Hall—We had better

have all the evidence in. You can ar-
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The Sporting World

VICTORIA LACROSSE TEAM DEFEATS NEW WESTMINSTER

Locals Blank Royals in Exciting Game at Oak Bay Oval on Saturday Afternoon Before Good Crowd of Enthusiasts
—Many Players Ruled Off, but Game Was Clean Throughout—Match Hotly Contested

By a score of three goals to none, the Victoria lacrosse team inflicted a decisive defeat on the New Westminster Intermediates at the Oak Bay oval on Saturday afternoon, and thereby brought great joy to the hearts of some 750 enthusiasts who showed their appreciation of the good work the locals have been doing by putting in an appearance at the game. It was a splendid exhibition of the national game, and the result was in doubt right till the final quarter. Victoria secured a goal in the second period, but there was no further scoring until the teams went on the field for the last time. Then the visitors seemed to become disorganized by the fast work of their opponents, and the locals played all round them, adding two more counters to their score.

It was hard, fast lacrosse all the way. The checking was close and heavy at times, but Referee Walter Lorimer made the teams stick to lacrosse and the result was eminently satisfactory from the standpoint of the onlookers. No less than fourteen players were ruled off during the game, six locals and eight visitors. The offences were mostly of a minor character, but the official declined to permit anything unduly rough and handed out the penalties with a free hand.

On the play the locals should have run up a bigger score. The New Westminster defence was the strong end of the visiting twelve, but the Victoria homeplayers were in on the flags a great deal more frequently than the score would indicate. They missed a number of chances to score, when a goal seemed a certainty, by erratic shooting. New Westminster also had a few chances that were passed up, but they were not nearly so numerous as the locals.

During the first quarter the play was quite even, though the home team had a shade the better of the argument. Four players were off during this period, but not more than one graced the fence at a time. After five minutes' play in the second quarter the Victoria home worked the ball in on the Royals' net. Munn turned a shot aside, but Crawford secured the rubber behind the net and tossed it over in front where Mason made connections and slammed it past the goaltender for the first score of the game. Goaltender Campbell was ruled off shortly after for a mixup with Fitzgerald, who also went to the fence, but nothing in the scoring line occurred while they were off. Sanger and Robinson also were benched before half time.

In the third quarter Campbell again went to the fence, but the visitors were unable to get past the Victoria defence while he was off. Before the rest came three of the visitors were penalized. The play was quite even during this quarter, though the visitors missed a beautiful chance on a pass in front when Campbell was out of goal.

In the final quarter there was not a great deal to choose between the teams in the first couple of minutes. Then Sweeney secured in centre and after a short run sent in a long underhand shot that beat the goaltender. He

was given a jolt in the body just as he shot and when the ball struck the net he hit the ground. It required a short rest to bring him round, but he was all right again in a few minutes. The reverse seemed to dishearten the visitors and they slowed up. They found it impossible to get in on the local defence, and the home team had most of the play for the remainder of the game. Cessford scored the last goal on a long shot from dead in front. Mason had a chance with nobody near him right in front, but threw it away. Campbell went to the side for the third time, but the local defence was working superbly and the Westminster home did not get within shooting distance while he was off. Just before time Okell was ruled off and he was a spectator when the whistle blew for the finish.

The Victoria defence played in senior form. Campbell did not have a great many shots, but he handled all that came his way without a skip. Crocker, Styles, and Okell gave him great support. The last named was very much in the lime-light throughout, using excellent judgment in intercepting passes. The local home were willing to go in on the Westminster defence at all times, but their passing was weak in the early stages. Towards the close they steadied down and played beautiful lacrosse. Sweeney was very prominent, while Mason did excellent work, though his shooting was off.

The New Westminster defence was good, but not as steady as that of the locals. Munn stopped a lot of shots in goal, while Peele and Marshall helped him out a lot. Sanger and Bartlett were the best of the attack.

A return game between the two teams will be played in New Westminster at an early date. If the Victoria team can win there they will be entitled to call themselves intermediate lacrosse champions of the province.

The teams and officials were: Victoria, New Westminster. Campbell, Goal; Munn, Point; Crocker, Coverpoint; Marshall, Battersby; Defence, Robinson; Okell, Manning; Sweeney, Brown; Sanger, Centre; W. Warwick; Sargison, Home; Spring; Crawford, Battersby; Bartlett; Mason, Sanger; Cessford, Swanson; Pettrever, Fitzgerald; Referee, W. Lorimer; Goal umpires, S. Lorimer and Dinsmore; Timekeepers, F. Smith and S. G. Peele.

Summary.
First quarter—No score.
Second quarter—1, Victoria, Mason, five minutes.

Third quarter—2, Victoria, Sweeney, four minutes; 3, Victoria, Cessford, nine minutes.

Penalties.
First quarter—Sweeney, Spring, Battersby, Warwick.
Second quarter—Campbell, Fitzgerald; Sanger, Robinson.
Third quarter—Campbell, Swanson, Bartlett, Warwick.
Fourth quarter—Campbell, Okell.

Baker, c. Roberson, b. Macdougal	11
York, c. and b. Menzies	9
Wardens, b. Macdougal	4
Wardens, b. Menzies	4
Grogan, (not out)	20
Martin, (not out)	20
Ashby, (did not bat)	0
Extras	8
Total for 6 wickets	160
Fall of wicket—1 for 48; 2 for 80; 3 for 100; 4 for 124; 5 for 130; 6 for 145.	

Bowling Analysis

Victoria

Over.	Mdns.	Rns.	Wkt.
York	22	8	34
Baker	10	3	33
Barnacle	173	4	30

Oak Bay

Over.	Mdns.	Rns.	Wkt.
Braeough	6	1	18
Askey	5	0	22
Askey	5	0	29
Macdougal	11	0	48
Menzies	7	0	30

The Victoria cricket club have great hopes of winning at the cricket festival at Vancouver this week, and will place a strong eleven in the field, which will take some beating. The Oak Bay cricket club are unfortunately unable to send a team for the competition, but through Secretary Richardson, take this opportunity of expressing their hopes that the "Week" will be a successful one from every point, and wish the local representatives all good luck and that they will come back with the cup.

Great Republic Stakes
Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 17.—James R. Keene's Ballot, 7 to 5, second choice easily won the \$16,650 Great Republic Stakes, one mile and a quarter at Saratoga today. Jim Chaffney had an easy victory in the \$17,000 Hopeful Stakes.

MAINLAND IS WINNER

Tug of War at Foresters Reunion Picnic in Vancouver

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—The Foresters reunion sports at Recreation park here today were largely attended, a good crowd coming over from Victoria and Nanaimo by excursion. In the tug of war between the Foresters of the island and mainland, the latter won by two straight pulls. W. Redfern, J. B. A. ran third in the mile open.

Victoria XI

Cullin, b. Macdougal

Shelton, b. Macdougal

Briggs, (did not bat)

Extras

Total

Fall of wicket—1 for 20; 2 for 65;

3 for 84; 4 for 90; 5 for 95; 6 for 95;

7 for 108; 8 for 111; 9 for 117; 10 for

117.

Victoria XI

Cullin, b. Macdougal

Shelton, b. Macdougal

Briggs, (did not bat)

SCHWENGERS LEADS

MAINLAND HONORS

Payne, of Tacoma, Beaten in Brilliant Game at Vancouver on Saturday

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—R. P. Schwengers, of Victoria, was the mainland tennis champion this afternoon, defeating F. T. Payne of Tacoma three sets to one, after a heart-breaking struggle. Score, 6-3, 6-1, 3-6, 10-8. Payne played his brilliant game but Schwengers was too fast and too steady for him. Payne made a desperate effort to win the fourth set, but Schwengers defence was too good. Schwengers thus wins the challenge cup for the second time, and if he wins next year it will be his permanent trophy.

The men's doubles between Payne and Armstrong of Tacoma and Schwengers and McElie of Victoria was the most desperate struggle ever seen here. The Asturians finally winning, 6-3, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4. Schwengers played a won derfull game, making sensational shots along but MacRae, although steady, had no confidence in himself, and made weak returns which enabled Payne and Armstrong to continually kill the ball. Payne won the match with a terrific smash, and he plays the next best game to Schwengers.

Miss Hatchidss won the ladies' championship, defeating Miss Ryan after a hard struggle, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

Miss Ryan played well, but Miss Hatchidss a bout dynamy was too good for her. The results were: Gentlemen's singles, final—B. F. Schwengers beat E. T. Payne, 6-2, 6-1, 3-10-8.

Ladies' doubles, final—Miss Hatchidss beat Miss Pitts and Miss Becke and Miss Hatchidss, 6-4, 1-6, 6-0.

Mixed doubles, final—J. Tyler and Miss Ryan beat P. Wickersham and Miss Hatchidss, 6-4, 6-4.

Ladies' doubles, final—Miss Ryan beat Miss Pitts and Miss Becke and Miss Hatchidss, 6-4, 1-6, 6-0.

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On the Waterfront

SAN MATEO COMES HERE FOR REPAIRS

Crippled With Loose Propeller
Steamer Reached Port
From Nome

REPORTS STRIKE AT FAIRBANKS

Seven Hundred Miners Awaiting
Transportation at St. Michael—
Saw Many Seals

The steamer San Mateo, Capt. Kiltgard, which reached William Head yesterday from Cape Nome and St. Michael after a fast trip came in with a loose propeller and had the vessel's machinery been stopped at any time within the last 36 hours before her arrival yesterday afternoon she would have been a helpless derelict until a lucky steamer rescued her at the cost of a heavy sum in salvage. While the steamer's engines kept going and the propeller had the pressure of water behind it was held in place, but as soon as the pressure was removed it fell loose, leaving the vessel helpless. She came to an anchor at William Head, and Capt. Kiltgard, the purser, F. B. Cavarley, and seven passengers, who, for the time, were members of the vessel's crew on paper at least were brought to the city. Arrangements were made for a tug to bring the steamer to Esquimalt and she was placed in the dry dock there this morning to have her propeller made fast. The San Mateo will then proceed to Nanaimo for coal and thence to San Francisco.

J. C. Ross, of Toronto street, was the only Victorian among those who arrived. He came from Fairbanks district where he has a rich property on Clara creek. He says there are a number of Victorians in the northern district and most are doing well. Mr. Mackenzie, a rich mining operator interested in Goldfields and Tonopah, Nevada, who went from here six weeks ago by the steamer Princess May and who has been visiting the Klondike and Fairbanks, where he has interests, was another arrival. Mr. Stringer, collector of customs at St. Michael, came from the Yukon river mouth with his wife.

News was brought by the San Mateo that about seven hundred miners were gathered at St. Michael, awaiting to come south. There had been a great labor strike in the Fairbanks district, with the result that hundreds of men had left work and were hurrying south. The steamers City of Puebla and Northwestern were hurrying north, racing to secure the bulk of these.

The arrivals by the San Mateo had no news of the reported strike in the Innoko district. Mr. Ross stated that gold has been found there, but no reliable reports have been received from the district.

Officers of the San Mateo reported that a large number of seals were sighted in Bering sea, more than usual. No sealing vessels were seen.

LATEST METHOD OF STEAMSHIP PROPULSION

White Star Line Will Combine
Turbines and Reciprocating
Engines

In view of the proposal that the new Princess steamer be a turbine vessel, which proposed the directors of the company decided against, the question of turbine propulsion has been greatly discussed of late on the waterfront, and the inauguration of a new method decided upon by the White Star line will be of interest in this connection. The following official statement has been made by an official of the White Star line in this regard:

"Owing to the advance of the steam turbine, the question of propulsion is prominently in the minds of ship-builders, shipowners, and the general public whenever a new steamer is announced, and, although some companies have adopted the turbine system in its entirety, a general agreement has not yet been arrived at to dispense with the system of reciprocating engines. It was recently announced that Mr. Ismay had placed an order with Messrs. Harland & Wolff on behalf of the Dominion line, which, as is generally known, is in association with the White Star line, for a large passenger steamer to be constructed at Belfast for the trade between Liverpool and Canada, and later it was announced that this steamer would be quickly followed by another. It is of interest to learn that in the first of these steamers a new principle in marine engineering has been decided upon, in combination of turbine machinery and reciprocating engines. The proposal which has just been adopted is to fit two sets of quadruple expansion engines balanced on the builders' usual system with the addition of one low pressure turbine. Each will be quite independent of the others, and will have its own shaft and propeller, so that the steamer will have three distinct installations of machinery and three separate propellers. It is expected that this combination will have many advantages for ocean liners, embracing the merits of quadruple engines carrying a high expansion of steam in a low pressure turbine. Many have expressed surprise that in the new White Star steamer Adriatic the example of other lines was not followed in adopting the turbine system, and it is now preferred that the managers of that line prefer to adhere to reciprocating engines in view of the combination."

above referred to having been still under consideration, and now for the first time adopted. Should this prove the success which is expected, it is fair to assume that future vessels to be built for the associated companies, several of which are in contemplation, will be similarly engined."

MAY LOSE CHARTER.

Troubles Arise as Result of Hecia's Stranding Near Cape Flattery.

As a result of the damage sustained by the old bark Hecia when she struck Duncan rock last week, the vessel will probably lose a valuable lumber charter. She was fixed by Bowring & Co. to carry a cargo from Port Hadlock to Australia, and in order to hold her charter was to be at Hadlock ready for loading August 31. As the bark is bound to be badly damaged, it will be almost impossible for her to report on that date.

Further trouble and loss is entailed, as the Hecia has been chartered to carry coal back from Australia to Pacific coast ports, and should she lose her lumber charter she may experience difficulty in finding another for Australia in time to fulfill her coal contracts, which would necessitate her proceeding in ballast to Australia.

The master of the Hecia believes the blame for the accident rests with the tug company, whose tug had the vessel in tow at the time. The tug company is just as positive that it was not to blame and consequently, suit for damages will be another result of the accident.

The Puget Sound Tug Boat company which owns the tug Richard Holyoke, has sent a letter to Captain Edward Nelson, of the Hecia, disclaiming any responsibility for the accident and claiming the captain of the bark failed to answer the signals of Captain Michael Burke, of the tug. Captain Nelson stated that he heard no signals, and in his estimation the accident was due to some sudden change of purpose on the part of Captain Burke.

A DEATH SHIP

The tramp steamer Rozgoslo was found in the Okhotsk sea March 2. On board the vessel, which was so coated with ice as to be almost unrecognizable as a steamship, were found 178 Russian sailors who had met death from the extreme cold.

The supposition is that the Rozgoslo attempted to run the blockade at Vladivostok during the Russian-Japanese war and was detected by Japanese cruisers. She is supposed to have fled northward, escaping the Japanese to meet a worse fate in the ice.

MARINE NOTES.

On board the steamer Princess Victoria when she sailed for Vancouver yesterday were a large number of the local court of the Ancient Order of Foresters excursionists to Vancouver, taking part in the excursion under the auspices of the A.O.F. of that city.

Stanley Porter, of the staff of the C.P.R. ticket office, has been appointed to the position of ticket seller at the C.P.R. Steamship company's ticket office at the Belleville street wharf to relieve Al Briggs, who, after twenty-four years' service, has resigned to accept a position in the Lands and Works department of the provincial government.

EMPEROR OF INDIA IS DUE FROM THE ORIENT

White Liner Expected to Reach
Port Today From Hongkong
and Way Ports

The R. M. S. Empress of India is due today from Hongkong and other ports of the Far East via Yokohama, which port she left eleven calendar days ago. The Empress is bringing a large shipment of silk, which, as usual, will be hurried to New York by passenger train. The three white liners will be left alone on the Orient line for some time until other steamers can be secured for the service, and will be filled to the hatches on every voyage; in fact, it is doubtful if they can handle more than a portion of the freight offering for the outward voyages. The Empress steamers are not large carriers. The Montague is the only large carrier in the C. P. R. Oriental fleet. With the steamers Athan and Tartar, she has been giving a freight service. The sale of the latter two steamers to the Japanese, the former for delivery at Kobe on her outward voyage, and the latter for delivery when she completes her present trip, materially reduces the company's freighting facilities.

Following the Empress of India are several other steamers bound to this port. The Japanese liner Kaga Maru, which left Yokohama on August 7, a day before the Empress of India, is due on Tuesday. She is bringing 467 tons (measurement) of general Chinese and Japanese merchandise for this port, and 156 Japanese and 20 Chinese passengers for this port. The steamer Shawmut is also on the way across the Pacific.

MANNING ON ROCKS.

Panic on Revenue Cutter Which Took Japanese Sealers to Valdez.

While coming from Seward to Valdez with sixty-three Japanese poachers, the United States revenue cutter Manning struck an uncharted rock, two and a half miles from the north end of Knights Island, crushing the starboard bow under the bridge, says a despatch from Valdez. The vessel sailed over the first rock and landed on another, thirty feet further on and it keeled over badly. The Manning got off at high tide.

Advertise in the Colonist.

WORLD'S LARGEST FIGHTING SHIP

Bellerophon Launched at Ports-
mouth for the Navy of
Great Britain

HAD NAME FAMOUS IN NAVY

Former "Billy Ruffin's" Achieved Repu-
tations That are Part of Na-
tion's History

The largest of the world's fighting ships, H. M. S. Bellerophon, was launched from Portsmouth dockyard on July 26 and christened by Princess Henry of Battenberg.

The new Bellerophon is what is known as an "improved Dreadnought" and she represents the very latest as well as the largest type of warship, for such defects as may have been found in the Dreadnought have been rectified in the Bellerophon and the sister ship, the Temeraire, which is being constructed at Devonport.

The new ship has a greater displacement than her predecessor on the building slip, the Dreadnought's tonnage being 17,900, whereas the Bellerophon will displace 18,600 tons. The length and beam are exactly the same as the older ship, 490 feet and 82 feet respectively. There is still some uncertainty as to the armament of the new vessel, but there is a general impression that her main armament will be the same as the Dreadnought—ten 12-in. guns—with the addition of 47-in. guns in the place of the 12-pounders carried by the Dreadnought for repelling torpedo attack. The Bellerophon will have turbine engines, and the shafts for the four propellers have been already drilled. In every other respect she will be like the Dreadnought. The first keel plate was laid on December 3, so that eight months have been taken in reaching the launching stage.

The name of the hardest fighting man-of-war of the British fleet of Nelson's time makes its re-appearance on the roll of our modern navy today, when Princess Henry of Battenberg sends afloat on the waters of Portsmouth harbor that giant of the sea, the first of our "improved Dreadnoughts," the Bellerophon, says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette. "Billy Ruffin" is her name to the fleet, as in the past, it ever was with her famous predecessor; a name to conjure with in the line of battle when the enemy is in sight. May it prove again, should Armageddon come with in our new Bellerophon's allotted span. "Billy Ruffin"—Victory or Death?" was the motto of the ship of old; words, indeed, that on one memorable morning the first of our "improved Dreadnoughts," the Bellerophon, says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette. "Billy Ruffin" is her name to the fleet, as in the past, it ever was with her famous predecessor; a name to conjure with in the line of battle when the enemy is in sight. 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MOGUL

Egyptian
Cigarettes
15c Per Box.
(Cork tips)

Killed in a Fight

Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Aug. 16.—Edward Hynes, 34 years of age, a barber, became involved in a dispute with Thomas Ryan, a blacksmith, in the shop in the Windsor hotel over a hair cut last night. On a challenge from Ryan, the two men went outside to settle the differences. A few minutes afterwards a number of men followed them out and ran across Hynes dead body lying in an alleyway in the rear of the hotel. The only mark on the body was a discolouration under the right eye. Coroner McClurg will open

an inquest in the morning. Ryan has been placed under arrest. The dead man had been here for several months, and formerly resided in the Michigan Soo.

Chicago Terminal Contest

New York, Aug. 16.—The contest between the B. & O. and the Hill-Morgan interests for possession of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway company, it is stated today, has ended. An agreement has been reached by virtue of which the B. & O. and the C. B. & Q. will become joint owners of the Chicago Terminal company, and will use its facilities in accordance with an equitable division of its trackage.

New York Bank Statement

New York, Aug. 17.—The statement of the clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold \$9,294,076,000, more than the legal reserve requirements. This is an increase of \$33,525 as compared with last week. The statement is as follows: Loans, \$1,096,222,000; decrease, \$14,231,200; deposits, \$1,059,457; decrease, \$17,447,300; circulation, \$50,201,800; increase, \$16,700; legal tender, \$70,170,100; decrease, \$2,358,400; reserves, \$2,741,550; increase, \$2,623,300; reserve requirement, \$264,843,25; decrease, \$4,361,825; surplus, \$9,249,075; increase, \$1,533,525; ex U. S. deposits, \$16,195,400; increase, \$1,488,900.

**WAGHORN, GWYNN & CO.,
STOCKBROKERS, VICTORIA.**

We offer subject to prior sale.

1000 Inter-Coal, Coke 92 1/4
2500 Alberta Coal and Coke 43
50 Western Oil Con. (par \$10) 2.00
1000 Diamond Vale Coal 18
1000 B. C. Amalg. Coal 65
2000 Cariboo McKinney 94
10 Gt. West Permanent "A" 110
500 Silver Leaf 93

* * * * *

Stocks

Estimated production of the Butte mines for July was 27,157,395 pounds of copper, secured from 413,385 tons of ore. This is an increase of nearly 1,000,000 pounds over the June output, or 5,819,575 pounds less than the estimated output for July. According to the annual report of the Pennsylvania state department of mines, it is pointed out that in 1906 the state produced 201,672,499 tons of coal, yielding a revenue of \$600,000,000.

The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana was about the smallest of the twenty companies comprising the Standard Oil Co. at that time. Its appraised valuation before 1906 was \$1,038,518 and its capital stock \$1,000,000.

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 \$2,400—Five roomed cottage, sewer, electric light, lot 63x120; Rutherford street.
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 \$800—Five splendid lots on Stanley avenue; at this figure per lot.
 \$700—Full sized lots, 50x106.6 on North Pandora street.
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FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson St. Tel. A1182. Furs bought.

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B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 435, 405, 404. Our experienced certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres.; F. Casleton, Manager.

WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

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THOS. C. SORBY, Architect. Room 48 Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C.

ART STUDIO

MRS. R. MAYNARD'S Art Studio, 41½ Pandora street. Views of B. C. and Alaska for sale.

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BOWLAND BRITTAIN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Fairfield building, opposite P. C., Vancouver.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REBECCA JAMES K., Tel. 1068. Consulting Mechanical Engineer. Naval Architect. Plans, specifications, special designs. Reports received. 32-33 Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C.

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HUTCHISON BROS., Mechanical Engineers, Broughton, Victoria. Telephone 1179.

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SHORTHORN SCHOOL—15 Broad St. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. McMillan, Principal.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

THE ATLANTIC—Corner Broad and Johnson streets. Thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. Fine large airy rooms, single and en suite. David Murray, Prop.

HOTEL SIDNEY

Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive hotels on Vancouver Island; good roads; fine heating; electric light; view unsurpassed. Hotel rates \$1.50 per day. William Jensen, Proprietor.

THE DOMINION

Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates \$1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, Proprietor.

THE GORDON

Yates St. First-class in every respect. Fifty spacious bedrooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen-Gordon, Proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 49.

ADVERTISING WORLD

Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10¢ for four months' trial.

FOR SALE

As a current going concern, store business in Duncans, carrying general merchandise, stock about £2,000, rented premises, good location. Apply John H. Menzies, Duncan.

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**McPHERSON & FULLERTON
BROTHERS**

Phones 1458, 96½ Government St.

LOT, 100x84, for sale, on Gorge waterfront—snap.

3 ROOMED BUNGALOW—Overlooking James Bay; interior artistically decorated. Price \$500.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—12 lots on Cadboro Bay road. Only \$550 each. Easy terms.

VICTORIA WEST—Close to car, 5 roomed cottage; beautiful garden. Only \$1,300.

MODERN DWELLING—On Gorge waterfront; can be purchased for \$4,000. Terms.

3 LOTS—Centrally located, no rock. Special price to intending builder. Inquire.

2 ACRE BLOCKS—Water frontage, 3 miles from the city. Inquire.

A FEW 5 and 10 acre blocks; good fruit land, close to city. Inquire.

20 ACRES—Water frontage; beautifully situated. \$600 per acre.

BUSINESS PROPOSITION—Paying 10 per cent nett, for sale. \$17,000.

7 ROOMED DWELLING—Strictly modern; new—James Bay, on car line. Price \$5,000.

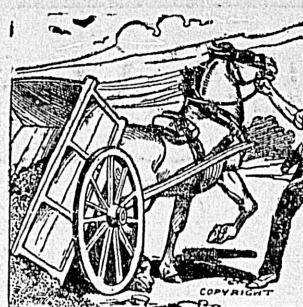
5 ACRE FRUIT FARM—House, etc.; good paying proposition. Price \$6,750. Terms.

6 ROOMED DWELLING—Now under construction; every convenience; Langford street. Price \$3,300.

7 ACRES—All cleared, on Wilkinsons road—a snap. \$3,000.

6½ ACRES—Planted in orchard; good house; 3 miles from city. Price \$5,500.

See our list of Homes and Farms in Duncans, Saanich or Sidney Districts.



CART HARNESS

Strong and serviceable. Extra heavy collars, just the thing required for heavy work. We sell them at the best prices. You find this a harness you can depend on. In fact you can depend on any harness you buy here. We have every kind of harness—heavy and light—for every kind of service. All are honest harness at honest prices. Also a large assortment of trunks and valises.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.,
44 Yates Street.

**CHEAP
FARM**

32½ acres of the best of land. Only 5 miles out of town. Half cultivated. Fruit trees, running stream, good 6-roomed house, barns and outbuildings, all fenced. Price \$325 per acre. Terms easy.

Choice and cheap lots, James Bay, Oak Bay Avenue, and Belmont Avenue.

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10 BROAD STREET

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ALBERNI

84 acres, 3 miles from Alberni. All good land, with some excellent timber. Proposed railways will come within a few feet of the property. At \$30.00 per acre.

Several blocks of town lots for sale at reasonable prices.

Also a large list of desirable property. We have several snaps on our list. Call and get particulars before they are all snapped up.

LEEMING BROS., Ltd.
22 FORT STREET, VICTORIA

JOHN DEAN

103 Government Street

FOR SALE

COTTAGE HOMES

ONE PRICE \$1,550
ONE PRICE \$1,600
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5, 10, 15 and 20 minutes from Post Office and City Hall.

FINE RESIDENCES

ONE PRICE \$3,500
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ONE PRICE \$6,500
ONE PRICE \$7,500
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All within easy reach of car. Choice lots, Esquimalt road, Oak Bay, Esquimalt, James Bay and Work Estates. Arrange in all parts of city and suburbs.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Carvings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

INSURE

Your property against Fire in the

**CALEDONIAN
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The Oldest Scottish Fire Office

Has been continuously doing business for over a century.

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Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public, Etc.

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**ESTIMATES GIVEN ON HEATING
PRICES ARE RIGHT!**

JOHN COLBERT - 4 Broad Street
SOUTH OF FORT.

NOTICE

Take notice that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Midway and Vernon Railway Company will be held on Monday, the 2nd day of September, 1907, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Messrs. Barnard and Robertson, Solicitors, 15 Bastion St. Victoria, B.C., for the purpose of electing directors.

BARNARD & ROBERTSON,
For Midway and Vernon Railway Co.

**PLANNING
TO BUILD.**

I want you to write for my new book, "COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN HOMES," which is especially prepared for prospective home builders and is full of valuable, practical and useful information on the subject. Enclosed is a half-tone plate of the original, showing exactly how the building will look when completed. There are complete descriptions of each home and accurate estimates of cost. The book does not cost you anything but will be worth great deal of money to you. Write to-day. I prepare at low cost special designs and plans for new work or for remodelling old buildings.

J. MADISON REED
90 Douglas street, between Johnson and Yates.
Hours—9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily.
Fee Within Reach of all.

To keep cool, avoid over-exertion and the unnecessary expenditure of energy. Do not eat foods that tax the stomach to digest them, and consume energy. Drink

H. STANLEY MITTON, ARCHITECT,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

**Pabst
Blue Ribbon**

The Beer of Quality

It is rich in food-values, low in the percentage of alcohol—and practically predigested. There is no waste energy in assimilating the food-values in Pabst Blue Ribbon. Drink it and keep cool.

M. A. THOMAS, Manager.

Specialists on Saanich and Island property.

Ten years' experience.

Take V. & S. R. R. and give us a call.

Low Rate of Interest, Easy Method of Repaying

Spread over a period of years.

Consult us before completing your plans.

Fell & Co.,
Victoria, B.C.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 35

2 in 1

SHOE POLISH

The Public knows better than to take any substitute for 2 in 1. The dealer knows better than to offer a substitute if he wants to retain his reputation.

Black and all Colors
10c & 25c tins

15c

18c

21c

25c

30c

35c

40c

45c

50c

55c

60c

65c

70c

75c

80c

85c

90c

95c

100c

105c

110c

115c

120c

125c

130c

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335c

340c

345c

350c

355c

360c

365c

370c

375c

380c

385c

390c

395c

400c

405c

410c

415c

420c

425c

430c

A Safe Drink
For Summer Time
Thorpe's Aromatic Pale Dry Ginger Ale

When the Burton-on-Trent XXXX was first brewed the old stage coach, immortalized by the imitable Sam Weller, of Dickens fame, was the principle means of conveyance. Almost a thing of the past is the old stage coach, but Allsopp's famous Ale remains. The same honest brew that gladdened the heart and refreshed the inner man of long ago, "Allsopp's Pale Ale" is better known today. It is recognized not only as the best Ale brewed in England, but the best Ale distributed on the four continents.

On draught at all the principal hotels, bars and restaurants in the city.

Ask for Allsopp's Ale.

GIVEN FOUR MONTHS IN PROVINCIAL JAIL

One Conviction in Hotel Robbery Case—Three Are Deported

The case against Tim Benning and Harry Wade charged with stealing certain articles in the Queen's hotel came up to remand yesterday morning, when some additional evidence was put in an attempt to connect Wade directly with the crime. Albert Patterson, who was temporarily looking after Aaronson's second hand store when Benning and another man sold a pipe which was one of the stolen articles identified both defendants as the two men in question. Detectives Perdue also detailed the circumstances leading up to Wade's arrest.

The magistrate did not seem satisfied with Patterson's identification, and in dismissing the case against Wade, said that as no one else had identified him, but on the contrary stated that he was not one of those who attempted to dispose of the stolen property he would give him the benefit of the doubt. He warned him to take his narrow escape as a lesson and to avoid bad companions in future.

The case against Benning he held to be clearly proven and he sentenced the accused to four months' hard labor.

Later in the day the police deported Harry Wade and Laura Norman, who was arrested with him and Benning. They also deported the girl who passed as the wife of McDougall, the missing leader of the gang. The police picked her up yesterday afternoon. They were acquainted with her movements, but had not arrested her before in the hopes that McDougall might show up. All three were sent back to Seattle on the Princess Victoria.

Guests at Oak Bay

Recent arrivals at the Oak Bay hotel include C. Dunn and wife, Orville, Cal., Mrs. S. and the Misses Moran, Seattle, Miss Susie Newcom, Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Watrous and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nichols, of New York, Valentine Prichard and Edward D. Timms, of Portland, and Mrs. Chas. S. Willis, of Seattle.

Fire Caused Damage

A defective flue in the residence of H. Buckle, Amphion street, nearly caused serious loss from fire yesterday afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock. How the blaze originated is a mystery. The fire in the kitchen range had been put out, but it is thought that some spark worked its way through a crevice and set fire to the wood work in the attic where the blaze was first discovered. Before the brigade arrived the fire had been subdued thanks to the efforts of some carpenters who were working on an adjacent house under course of erection. The workmen brought their ladders and succeeded in getting at the seat of the trouble. Damage to the extent of about \$200, covered by insurance, was done. The firemen effectually prevented any spread of the fire.

Don't be persuaded to use imported salt on the grounds of economy. WINDSOR SALT at present prices, is the cheapest in the end.

Monday Opens the Week With Money Saving Opportunities

Promptness Is Necessary if You Would Share in These Unmatchable Bargains

Unprecedented Bargains for Tomorrow in the Mantle Dept.

LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN DRESSING JACKETS, with small sailor collar and flowing sleeves, fitted back with belt, collar, sleeves and belt trimmed with herringbone stitching. Regular price \$1.35. Monday's special **90c**

LADIES' DARK BLUE LINEN DRESSING JACKET, made with very full front and tucked back, deep round collar and flowing sleeve, collar and front finished with wide linen applique and insertion to match. Regular price \$2.50. Monday's special **\$1.50**

LADIES' JAPANESE CREPE DRESSING SAQUES, in white, with pale mauve, green, blue and pink flowers, deep collar and cuffs, edged with white valenciennes lace, full back with belt. Regular \$1.50. Monday's special **90c**

LADIES' EXTRA FINE WHITE MUSLIN DRESSING SAQUES, roll collars with deep frill, full front and fitted back, drawn in at waist with narrow band. Regular price \$2.75. Monday's special **\$1.50**

LADIES' COLORED CHALLIS DRESSING SAQUES, full front and deep roll collars, trimmings of white lace and black velvet baby ribbon. Regular price \$3.00. Monday's special **\$1.50**

LADIES' DRESSING JACKETS in fine white muslin, with red figure, deep collar, and elbow sleeves, edged with valenciennes lace, full front and fitted back, with belt trimmings of red baby ribbon. Regular price \$3.50. Monday special **\$2.50**

LADIES' WHITE DRESSING SAQUES, with deep collar and cuffs, of fine lace and insertion, tucked front and back, deep lace frill on bottom. Regular price \$5.75. Monday special **\$2.50**

Special Sale of Ladies' Fine Dress and Dust Coats

LADIES' SEVEN-EIGHTH LENGTH PONGEE COAT, box back with deep round collar of silk braid and applique, full sleeve with deep stitched cuff. Reg. \$25.00. Monday's special **\$13.75**

LADIES' HEAVY WHITE LINEN COAT, threequarter length, collar, front, bottom and cuffs trimmed with narrow braid. Regular \$20.00. Monday's special **\$13.75**

LADIES' SILK DUST COAT, in white and black plaid, seven-eighth length, hood lined with grey silk, full sleeve and deep pockets. Regular price \$25.00. Monday's special **\$13.75**

Grand Showing of the Season's Latest in Fine Dress Goods

COLORED VENETIANS, all wool, good heavy weight, suitable for tailored suits, all the leading shades, navys, browns, fawns, greens, and reds, 46 inches wide. Per yard **\$1.00**

COLORED PANAMA; fine canvas weave, a very popular fabric, full range of colors, 40 inches wide. Per yard **65c**

COLORED PANAMA SUITING, pure wool, medium coarse mesh effect, complete range of colors, 44 inches wide. Per yard **\$1.00**

FANCY PANAMA TWEEDS, smart stylish effects, in checks and plaids, medium and dark colorings, 54 inches wide. Per yard **\$1.00**

COLORED BORD-DE-CHINE, medium weight, fashionable suiting material, and very durable, all leading shades, 40 inches wide. Per yard **50c**

COLORED POPLIN, fine finish, suitable for shirtwaist suits and separate skirts, 38 inches wide. Per yard **50c**

COLORED POPLIN, superior quality and finish, suitable for shirtwaist suits. 42 inches wide. Per yard **75c**

COLORED CHIFFON BROADCLOTH, fine silky finish, a superior material for tailored suits, all the leading shades, navys, browns, reds, and greens. 52 inches wide. Per yard **\$2.50**

COLORED BROADCLOTH, fine chiffon finish, will not wear rough, all the popular shades, 52 inches wide. Per yard **\$2.00**

Advance Showing of Men's High Grade Footwear



MEN'S VICI KID BAL, E E width, welted sole, anti-corn shape, bunion last, no toe cap, specially made for persons with bunions. Sizes 7 to 12. Per pair **\$5.50**

MEN'S VICI KID, CONGRESS BAL, Teck last with E cushion insole, double sole welted. Just the shoe for tender feet and which give immediate relief. Sizes 6 to 10½. Per pair **\$6.00**

MEN'S BOX KID BAL, whole foxed, French plain toe, heavy welt sole. Per pair **\$5.00**

MEN'S NOB CALF BLUCHER BAL, Fennay last, welt sole. Per pair **\$5.00**

MEN'S VICI KID BALS, plain toe, no cap, full french last, width E. Welt sole, sizes 6 to 12. Per pair **\$5.50**

MEN'S NOB CALF BLUCHER BAL, Peer last, square toe with toe cap, natural shaped last, welt sole. Strictly up-to-date. Per pair **\$5.50**

MEN'S IVORY CALF BLUCHER BAL, Mystic last, welt sole. Per pair **\$6.00**

MEN'S VICI PATENT KID BUTTON BOOT, dull kid top, welt sole, no box, is a full dress evening boot. Per pair **\$6.50**

MEN'S PATENT COLT BAL, whole foxed, welt sole, matt kid top, Mystic last. Per pair **\$6.50**

MEN'S GUN METAL CALF BLUCHER BAL, stag last, welt sole. Per pair **\$5.50**

MEN'S PATENT COLT BLUCHER BAL, cloth top, elk last. Per pair **\$6.00**

MEN'S VICI KID CONGRESS, welt sole, Teck last. Per pair **\$5.50**

MEN'S VICI KID, WHOLE FOXED, BLUCHER BAL, Teck last, welt sole. Per pair **\$5.50**



Unmatchable Bargains in Kitchen Utensils—High Quality—Low Prices

TEAPOTS, from 1½ quarts up to 5 quarts. Regular 40c to 90c. Special 65c, 55c, 45c, 35c, 30c, and **25c**

BEAN POTS AND STOVE POTS, pit bottom, regular 90c to \$1.00. Special 75c and **65c**

COFFEE POTS, from 1½ quarts to 5 quarts. Regular 45c to 90c. Special 65c, 55c, 45c, 35c and **30c**

RICE BOILERS, from 2 pints to 8 pints, regular 85c to \$1.50. Special \$1.15, 90c, and **65c**

TEA KETTLES, from 4 quarts to 8 quarts. Regular 80c to \$1.35. Special 95c, 90c, 75c, 65c, and **60c**

LIP SAUCEPANS, from ¾ quart to 8 quarts. Regular 15c to 60c. Special 45c, 35c, 30c, 25c, 20c, 15c, and **10c**

SAUCEPANS, with bail handle, from 1 quart to 10 quarts. Regular 30c to 90c. Special 65c, 40c, 25c, and **20c**

DEEP SAUCEPANS, from 2 quarts to 10 quarts. Regular 35c to 90c. Special 75c, 55c, 45c, 35c and **25c**

SHALLOW SAUCEPANS. Regular 30c to 45c. Special 30c, 25c, and **10c**

MILK PANS, lip sizes, up to 6 qts. Reg. 20c to \$1.00. Special 75c, 65c, 45c, 25c and **15c**

WASH BASINS, regular 15c to 50c. Special 35c, 25c, 15c to **10c**

ROAST PANS, regular 50c and 75c. Special **35c**

SHARP REDUCTIONS ON ALARM CLOCKS. Alarm clocks, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Special \$1.00 and **75c**

Special Prices on Extra Quality Blankets

Now is your chance for a saving. The price of wool has advanced and is still on the upward path, so that you will find it greatly to your advantage to buy now.

Read the prices.

THE BICKFORD BLANKET, 7 lbs., size 60 x 80 in. Special, per pair **\$3.50**

THE RIVERFORD, fine quality, size 64 x 84, weight 8 lbs. Special, per pair **\$7.50**

THE HASTINGS, 8 lbs., size 60 x 80 in. Special, per pair **\$4.50**

THE RIVERFORD, extra good quality, Southdown wool, weight 7 lbs. Size 68 x 86. Special **\$5.00**

THE DALLAS, 8 lbs., size 60 x 80 in. Special, per pair **\$5.00**

THE DALLAS, extra large, 64 x 84 in. Special, per pair **\$5.75**

THE MIDDLESEX, 8 lbs., 64 x 84 in. Extra special, per pair **\$6.50**

THE RIVERFORD, extra fine quality, large size, 72 x 90 in. Weight 9 lbs. Special, per pair **\$10.50**

THE DALLAS, 68 x 88 in. Extra long. Special **\$6.75**

Ladies' and Children's Bathing Suits Low Priced

CHILDREN'S NAVY BLUE BATHING SUITS, made with sailor collar, trimmed with white braid, full skirt finished with deep hem, short sleeves. Price **\$2.75**

LADIES' LUSTRE BATHING SUITS, made with round collar, trimmed with white braid, short sleeves, gored skirt, finished with deep hem. Price **\$3.50**

Great Reductions in the Rotunda

GILT CHAIN PURSES. Regular value \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75. Special **\$1.00**

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES. Reg. value \$2.00. Special **\$1.00**

REAL SCOTCH PEBBLE BROOCHES, reg. value \$1.25 and \$1.00. Special **50¢**

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

The Glutton of the Great Snow

By Chas. G. D. Roberts in Saturday Evening Post

Northward interminably, and beneath a whitish, desolate sky, stretched the white, empty leagues of snow, unbroken by rock or tree or hill, to the straight, menacing horizon. Green-mack, and splotched with snow that clung here and there upon their branches, along the southward limits of the barren crowded down the serried ranks of the ancient fir forest. Endlessly baffled, but endlessly unconquered, the hosts of the firs thrust out their grim spire-topped vanguards at intervals into hostile vacancy of the barren. Between these dark vanguards, long, silent aisles of whiteness led back and gently upward in to the heart of the forest.

Out across one of these pale corridors of silence came moving very deliberately a dark, squat shape, with blunt muzzle close to the snow. Its keen, fierce eyes and keen nostrils were scrutinizing the white surface for the scent or trail of some other forest wanderer. Conscious of power in spite of its comparatively small stature—much less than that of wolf or lynx, or even of the fox—it made no effort to conceal its movements, disguise its tracks, or keep watch for possible enemies. Stronger than any other beast of thrice its size, as cunning as the wisest of the foxes, and of a dogged, savage temper well known to all the kindred of the wild, it seemed to feel secured from ill-considered interference.

Less than three feet in length, but of peculiarly massive build, this dark, ominous-looking animal walked flat-footed, like a bear, and with a surly heaviness worthy of a bear's stature. Its fur, coarse and long, was of a sooty grey-brown, streaked coarsely down each flank with a broad yellowish splash meeting over the hind quarters. Its powerful, heavy-clawed feet were black. Its short muzzle and massive jaw, and its broad face up to just above the eyes, where the fur came down thickly, were black also. The eyes themselves, peering out beneath overhanging brows, gleamed with a mixture of sullen intelligence and implacable savagery. In its slow, forbidding strength, and in its tameless reserve, which yet held the capacity for outbursts of ungovernable rage, this strange beast seemed to incarnate the very spirit of the bitter and indomitable north. Its name was various, for hunters called it sometimes wolverene, sometimes carcajou, but often "Glutton," or "Injun Devil."

Through the voiceless desolation the carcajou—it was a female—continued her leisurely way. Presently, just up on the edge of the forest-growth, she came upon the fresh track of a huge lynx. The prints of the lynx's great pads were several times broader than her own, but she stopped and began to examine them without the slightest trace of apprehension. For some reason best known to herself, she at length made up her mind to pursue the stranger's back trail, concerning herself rather with what he had been doing than with what he was about to do.

Plunging into the gloom of the firs, where the trail led over a snow-covered chaos of boulders and tangled windfalls, she came presently to a spot where the snow was disturbed and scratched. Her eyes sparkled greedily. There were spatters of blood about the place, and she realized that here the lynx had buried, for a future meal, the remnant of his kill.

Her keen nose speedily told her just where the treasure was hidden, and she fell to digging furiously with her short, powerful forepaws. It was a bitter and lean season, and the lynx, after eating his fill, had taken care to bury the remnant deep. The carcajou burrowed down till only the tip of her dingy tail was visible before she found the object of her search. It proved to be nothing but one hind quarter of a little blue fox. Angrily she dragged it forth and bolted it in a twinkling, crunching the slim bone between her powerful jaws. It was but a morsel to such a hunger as hers. Licking her chops, and passing her black paws hurriedly over the face, as a cat does, she forsook the trail of the lynx and wandered on deeper into the soundless gloom. Several rabbit tracks she crossed, and here and there the faint trail of a ptarmigan, or the small, sequential dots of a weasel's foot. But a single glance or passing twitch of her nostril told her these were all old, and she vouchsafed them no attention. It was not till she had gone perhaps a quarter of a mile through the glooms that she came upon a trail which caused her to halt.

Weighted with a trap, and not wise enough to refrain from wasting his strength in vain struggles, the lynx

somewhere in this disturbed area a trap was hidden, close to the surface. Stepping warily in a circle, she plucked up and devoured the smallest scraps. Near the center lay a fragment of tempting size; but she cunningly guessed that close beside that morsel would be the hiding place of the trap. Slowly she closed in upon it, her nose close to the snow, sniffing with cautious discrimination. Suddenly she stopped short. Through the snow she detected the man-smell, and the smell of steel, mingling with the savor of the dried fish. Here, but a little to one side, she began to dig, and promptly uncovered a light chain. Following this she came presently to the trap itself, which she cautiously laid bare. Then, without misgiving, she ate the big pieces of fish. Both her curiosity and her hunger, however, were still far from satisfied, so she again took up the trap.

The next trap she came to was an open snare—a noose of bright wire suspended near the head of a cunningly constructed alley of fir branches, leading up to the foot of a big hemlock. Just behind this noose, and hardly to be reached save through the noose, the bait had evidently been fixed. But the carcajou saw that some one little less cunning than herself had been before her. Such a snare would have caught the fierce, but rather stupid, lynx; but a fox had been the first arrival. She saw his tracks. He had carefully investigated the alley of fir branches from the outside, then he had broken through it behind the noose, and safely made off with the bait. Rather contemptuously the old wolverine went on. She did not understand this kind of trap, so she discreetly refrained from meddling with it.

Fully a quarter mile she had to go before she came to another; but she found things altogether different and more interesting. As she came softly around a great snow-drifted boulder there was a snarl, a sharp rattle of steel, and a thud. She shrank back swiftly, just beyond reach of the claws of a big lynx. The lynx had been ahead of her in discovering the trap, and with the stupidity of his tribe had got caught in it. The inexorable steel jaws had him fast by the left foreleg. He had heard the almost soundless approach of the strange prowler, and, made with pain and rage, had sprung to the attack without waiting to see the nature of his antagonist.

Keeping just beyond the range of his hampered leap, the carcajou now crept slowly around theraging and snarling captive, who kept pounding at her in futile fury every other moment. Though his superior in sheer strength, she was much smaller and lighter than he, and less murderous armed for combat; and she dreaded the raking, eviscerating clutch of his terrible hinder claws. In defense of her burrow and her litter, she would have tackled him without hesitation; but her sharp teeth and bulldog jaw, however efficient, would not avail. In such a combat, to save her from getting ripped almost to ribbons. She was far too sagacious to enter upon any such struggle unnecessarily. Prowling slowly and tirelessly, without effort, around and around the excited prisoner, she trusted to wear him out and then take him at some deadly disadvantage.

As the carcajou saw her prospective meal disappearing, her rage became almost uncontrollable, and she crept down the tree-trunk as if she would rend herself upon the pack. The leader sprang at her, leaping as high as he could against the trunk; and she, barely out of reach of his clashing, bloody fangs, snapped back at him with a vicious growl, trying to catch the tip of his nose. Falling in this, she struck at him like lightning with her powerful claws, raking his muzzle so severely that he fell back with a startled yelp. A moment later the whole pack, their famine still unsatisfied, swept off again upon the

wall of the moose. The carcajou came down, sniffed angrily at the clean bones which had been cracked for their marrow, then hurried off on the track of the wolves.

CHAPTER II.

Meanwhile, it had chanced that the man on snowshoes, fetching a wide circle that would bring the end of his trail back nearly to his cabin, had come suddenly face to face with the fleeing moose. Worn out with the terror of his flight and the heart-breaking effort of thundering through the heavy snow—which was, nevertheless, hard enough, on the surface, to bear up his light-footed pursuers—the great beast was near his last gasp. At sight of the man before him, save to be dreaded even than the savage foe behind him, he snorted wildly and plunged off to one side. But the man, borne up upon his snowshoes, overtook him in a moment, and, suddenly stooping forward, drew his long hunting knife across the gasping throat. The snow about grey crimson instant, and the huge beast sank with a shudder.

The trapper knew that a moose so driven must have had enemies on its trail, and he knew also that no enemies but wolves, or another hunter, could have driven the moose to such a flight. There was no other hunter ranging within twenty miles of him.

Therefore it was wolves. He had no weapon with him but his knife and his light axe, because his rifle was apt to be a useless burden in winter, when he had always traps or pelts to carry. And it was rash for one man, without his gun, to rob a wolf-pack of its kill! But the trapper wanted fresh moose meat. Hastily and skilfully he began to cut from the carcass the choicest portions of haunch and loin. He had no more than half got to work when the far-off cry of the weasel's dauntless courage. Its kinship to the skunk is attested by the possession of a gland which secretes an oil of peculiarly potent malodor. The smell of this oil is not so overpowering, so pungently strangulating, as that emitted by the skunk; but all the wild creatures find it irresistibly disgusting. No matter how greedily, however, did not daunt her greedy but fearless spirit, and she continued to rob the traps, elude the wolves, and evade the hunter's craftiest efforts, till the approach of spring not only caused the famine of the forest but put an end to the man's trapping. When the furs of the wild trinked began to lose their gloss and vitality, the trapper loaded his traps upon a big hand sledge, sealed up his cabin securely, and set out for the settlements before the snow should all be gone. Once assured of his absence, the carcajou devoted all her strength and cunning to making her way into the closed cabin. At last, after infinite patience and endeavor, she managed to get in, through the roof. There were supplies, flour, and bacon, and dried apples, all very much to her taste. But the wolverine had taken up her quarters in the swamp, and came upon several of her trails; and he understood very well what it meant. He had no time or inclination to stop and look into the matter then; but his sagacious eyes gleamed with vengeful intention as he continued his journey.

About this time—the time being a little past midsummer—the man came back to his cabin, bringing supplies. It was a long journey between the cabin and the settlements, and he had to make it several times during the brief summer, in order to accumulate stores enough to last through the long, merciless season of the great snows.

When he reached the cabin and found that, in spite of all his precautions, the greedy carcajou had outwitted him and broken in, and pillaged his stores, his indignation knew no bounds.

The carcajou had become an enemy more dangerous to him than all the other beasts of the wild together. She must be hunted down and destroyed before he could go on with his business of laying in stores for the winter.

For several days the man prowled in ever-widening circles around his cabin, seeking to pick up his enemy's fresh trail. At last, one afternoon, he found it, on the outskirts of the swamp. It was too late to follow it up then. But the next day he set out with his rifle, axe, and spade, vowed to the extermination of the whole carcajou family, for he knew as well as the old wolf did, why the carcajou had taken up her quarters in the swamp.

It chanced that this very morning was the morning when the wolves had undertaken to settle their ancient grudge. The old leader—his mate being occupied with her cubs—had managed to get hold of two other members of the pack, with very good memories and the unravelling of the trails in the swamp was an easy task for their keen noses. They found the burrow on the dry, warm knoll, prowling stealthily all about it for a few minutes, then set themselves to digging it open. When the man, whose wary, moccasined feet went noiselessly as a fox's, came in eyeshot of the knoll, the sight he caught through the dark jumble of tree trunks brought him to a stop. He slunk behind a screen of branches and peered forth with eager interest. What he saw was three big, grey wolves, starting to dig furiously. He knew they were digging at the carcajou's burrow.

When the wolves had glared down upon the wolves for several minutes, she ejected the contents of her oil-gland all over the body of the moose. But within a couple of paces of it they stopped short, with a snarl of suspicion, and the scent of their arch-enemy, man, were all about the unfortunate lynx but a few of the heavier bones to which the pack might return later—and the trap itself was evident upon it. Their first impulse was toward caution. Suspecting a trap, they circled warily about the body. Then, reassured, they began to eat. Their own quarry had been killed before them, their own hunting insolently crossed. However, it was man, the ever-insolent overseer, who had done it. He had taken toll as he would, and withdrawn when he would. They did not quite dare to follow and seek vengeance. So in a few moments their wrath had simmered down; and they fell savagely upon the yet warm flesh.

The trapper watched them from his hiding place, not wishing to risk attracting their attention before they had quite gorged themselves. He knew there would be plenty of good meat left, even then; and that they would at length proceed to bury it for future use. Then he could dig it up again, take what remained clean and unmaimed, and leave the rest of its lawful owners; and all without unnecessary trouble.

As he watched the banqueting pack, he was suddenly conscious of a movement in the branches of a fir a little beyond them. Then his quick eye, keener in discrimination than that of any wolf, detected the sturdy figure of a large wolverine making its way from tree to tree at a distance above the snow, intent upon the wolves.

What one carcajou—"Glutton," he called it—could hope for all its cunning, to accomplish against five big timber wolves, he could not imagine. Hating the "Glutton," as all trappers do, he wished most earnestly that it might slip on its branch and fall down before the fangs of the pack.

There was no smallest danger of the wary carcajou doing anything of the sort. Every faculty was on the alert to avenge herself on the wolves who had robbed her of her destined prey.

Most of the other creatures of the wild she despised, but the wolves she also hated, because she felt herself constrained to yield them way. She crawled carefully from tree to tree, till at last she gained one whose lower branches spread directly over the carcass of the moose. Creeping upon one of those branches, she glared down majestically upon her foes.

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Earl Grey's Faith in the Future of Canada

His Excellency's Ringing Address to the Canadian Club of Halifax.

The Halifax Chronicle, in its issue of August 9th, has a very full report on the address delivered the previous day by His Excellency Earl Grey, at the Canadian Club luncheon. It is as follows:

A vigorous and almost impassioned appeal for Colonial contributions to the support of the Royal Navy and for the confederation of the empire, a profound faith in "the majestic future" of the Dominion, a strong plea for the utilization of the Canadian route for transatlantic mails, glowing tributes to Halifax, Howe and Grant as far-sighted statesmen and a graceful compliment to and warm appreciation of Nova Scotia, which holds a position second to none in the Dominion, were the outstanding features of the half-hour address which Earl Grey made to the Canadian club yesterday afternoon.

The luncheon was a record-breaker in point of attendance, about 175 members and guests being seated in the large dining room of the Halifax hotel, Mr. George S. Campbell presiding, and at his right was the Governor-General, the guest and speaker of the day, and at his left Lieut.-Governor Fraser. Others at the head table were Archbishop McCarthy, Bishop Worrell, President Falconer and Senator Ross.

Earl Grey Welcomed

The luncheon was scheduled for two o'clock and began shortly after that hour. President Campbell introduced His Excellency and did so in his usual happy manner, referring to the respect and admiration he had inspired since coming to Canada and the happiness of the Canadian club in having him there to address its members.

Earl Grey was received with great applause as he arose to respond. He prefaced his address by commanding the work of the Canadian clubs, which knew no limit of party or creed, and were doing a splendid work throughout the Dominion. His Excellency said that he was glad to be in a city famous for its magnificent harbor, which had been christened by Champlain as "the safe port," and had been known as such ever since, for being the capital city of the province, where sat in 1758 the first of the many colonial parliaments which have since been established in all parts of the empire; for being the capital city of the first portion of a British empire not excluding the United Kingdom, which allowed Roman Catholic citizens to sit in parliament under fair conditions.

Three Great Pioneers

But Halifax was especially interesting to him because it was the place

where Haliburton, Howe and Grant lived and worked. For being the seat for having the first Anglican bishop in Greater Britain and for its possession of the first university founded by royal charter in the King's Dominions beyond the seas.

So long ago as the middle of the last century Haliburton expressed the hope "to see Colonists and Englishmen united as one people, having the same rights and privileges, each bearing a share of the public burdens, and all having a voice in the general government."

In this sentence, uttered over fifty years ago, Haliburton struck the note which is becoming more and more the ideal of the whole British race.

Howe and Grant he also regarded with special reverence as the early incarnations of the highest and most far-seeing British Imperialism produced in any part of the empire during the century just closed.

Inspired By Howe

It seemed only the other day since he arrived at Halifax to take up the duties of Governor-General—he had two great surprises on his arrival—first, his introduction to the two volumes which contain the speeches and letters of Joseph Howe, and, secondly, the impossibility of buying a copy of those volumes except at a prohibitive cost. There was not a page of Howe's speeches or writings which did not stimulate the imagination, please the fancy and quicken the soul—and if the object of education was, as he believed it to be, to quicken the soul, the book containing Howe's speeches and writings ought to be on the bookshelf of every school teacher, not only in Nova Scotia, but in every portion of the British empire. He did not understand how it was that a province so proud of its possession of Joseph Howe as Nova Scotia had every reason to be, had not taken the necessary steps to make his influence felt in every portion of the empire. If Joseph Howe was unknown in England and in other parts of Greater Britain, Nova Scotia and Canada had only themselves to blame.

He owed his introduction to the volumes containing Howe's writings to the fact that they had been placed in his bedroom at Government House by his greatly esteemed friend Mr. Jones, their loved and lamented late lieutenant-governor.

Tribute to Tupper

Before he arrived in Canada, his touch with Nova Scotia had been chiefly confined to an acquaintance with the Grand Old Man of Nova Scotia—Sir Charles Tupper—when he was representing Canada as High Commissioner in London—and in common with all English people who

knew him, he had regarded him with profound admiration and esteem. He has lately given fresh proof of his Nova Scotian vigor in the article which he has just contributed to the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*, "the whole of which was cable to the Canadian press, a compliment, which he believed, had seldom been paid to any man."

The fact that we had still living amongst us and guiding our counsels one of the Fathers of Confederation, might encourage even the pessimists to look forward with hope to the coming confederation of the self-governing Dominions of the British empire into one organic whole. Forty years ago, the last step was taken toward the attainment of Imperial Unity by the federation of the Canadian provinces.

Australia had since followed where Sir Charles Tupper had blazed the trail. South Africa, thanks to the aid of 8000 Canadian rifles, equal rights had been secured for all white men from the Zambesi to the Cape, was trying to follow the example of Canada and Australia, and when South Africa, like Canada and Australia, had reached the safe harbor of confederation, they might look forward to the attempt—he hoped the successful attempt—to federate all the self-governing Dominions of the king.

The Key Note

Mr. Deakin had given utterance at the Imperial Conference to a truism, when he said it made all the difference in their strength of the empire, whether Britons were grains of sand or the same grains compacted with solid rock. His excellency expressed the hope that the blue book reporting the proceedings of the conference might be printed in a cheap form and be widely read. Aspiration towards unity and the desire to subordinate had been the inspiring key-note of this most important conference.

When the prime ministers of New Zealand said that among every class, there existed a desire to bring all parts of the British empire as closely together as possible for their common good, and that it was his ambition to concrete New Zealand into a solid portion of the empire, he gave expression to the sentiments of all the prime ministers of the self-governing dominions, assembling in this conference of government with government for the sake of empire.

Sacrifice and Service

Mutual sacrifice and service appeared to be the motto which animated the discussions of the conference. Along this noble road the United Kingdom led the way. It was recognized that if the empire was to be held together, a complete command of

the sea was necessary, and that for this purpose the Imperial navy must be stronger than the combined forces of any other two powers. The home government, recognizing that the first pressing need of the self-governing Dominions across the seas was to develop their resources and to make themselves strong, had undertaken to provide, single handed, for the whole of this defence, and to ensure the safety of your over-sea trade, until the time had come for the twenty millions of the self-governing Dominions of the king outside the United Kingdom to take up their share of what should be a common Imperial burden.

He felt proud to belong to that small portion of the British empire which considered it a privilege to carry the whole burden of the naval defence of the empire so long as they were able, and until you can relieve them of your share of the burden—and who thus has given an example of that sacrifice and service which was a necessary element in the character of a nation which aspired to greatness. He warned them that with the population of Germany 50 per cent and the United States 100 per cent above that of the United Kingdom, it was obviously impossible for the people of the United Kingdom to keep command of the seas unaided for ever.

Can Count on Canada

Canada had been assured that she could depend upon the British government to come to her aid in time of need with the greatest goodwill, and without any sort of drawback whatsoever, and he felt sure from what he had seen of Canada and its people, that the British empire could depend in the future, as in the past, on the willingness of every Canadian to strain every nerve to the fullest extent of its power, in their desire to safeguard and strengthen the empire, of which on this day, perhaps, it would be the controlling influence.

Among the abundant evidence of the desire of the sister nations to help each other and the mother country in every way in their power, brought forward at the conference, his excellency referred to the patriotic example of Cape Colony, which had deliberately paid \$625,000, in order to secure British manufacturers to secure a seven and a half million dollar order for rolling stock, which, but for this nation, would have gone to a foreign nation.

He also referred to the fact that Australia preferred to buy the rifles for 50,000 school cadets from Great Britain at 39 shillings, to buying them from Belgium for 37 shillings, because Mr. Deakin held that the satisfaction of giving this preference to England, and of having British

arms for British men, was cheap at the price of 50c a rifle.

Canada Led the Way

Coming home to Canada they had shown the sincerity of their affection for the empire in the efforts they had made, and were making, to draw closer the trade and commercial relations between the Dominion and other portions of the empire.

It was unnecessary for him to refer to the action of Canada in regard to the preference. Canada had given the lead in this direction, and in so doing had earned the gratitude for all time of every portion of the British empire.

As a further instance of Canada's sacrifice and service in the cause of empire, he referred them to the new postal arrangement by which Canada secured to the people of the United Kingdom, as well as of Canada, the advantage of a cheap mail service, of which Canada paid the whole expense of collection and delivery over a continent the size of Europe. Canada further paid the whole cost of ocean transportation from Liverpool on the increasing mails of printed matter that the low postal rates were pouring into Canada, while England only paid the cost of collection and delivery over an area not larger than the Maritime provinces. The greater part of the burden of the postal service between Canada and the United Kingdom thus fell on the Dominion, though the United Kingdom certainly obtains the larger share of the revenue, as it was certain that the new facilities given for the entry of British periodicals and newspapers into Canada would result in a large excess of mail matter issuing from the United Kingdom to Canada over that issuing from Canada to the United Kingdom.

The mails from the United Kingdom for the month of May were double those of the preceding May, while for June they were three times as much as they were for June last year, and he believed he was correct in saying that the recent postal reduction had not yet been fairly realized or taken advantage of.

Canada's Fine Example

Canadians had given a fine example of sacrifice and service in the vigor with which they had forced their trade east and west instead of north and south against the laws of nature and geography in their desire to throw their trade into Great Britain. If he might quote the words of their premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had returned from London with an added lustre which endeared him to Canadians of every party. But while there were few things he had admired more than the spirit with which Canada had turned a deaf ear to the promptings of nature in her double desire to assert her own nationality and to sup-

port the British Crown, he might also say that few things had surprised him more than the fact that they had so long neglected to seize the overwhelming advantages with which nature had endowed them by placing Canadian ports 1000 miles, or two days nearer Liverpool than New York.

A Colossal Blunder

Howe in 1850—57 years ago, pointed out the folly of the arrangement under which the British government were paying £145,000 per annum in order that the transatlantic mails might traverse 1,107 miles more than were necessary and in order that the correspondence of all Europe with all America might be delayed 56 hours beyond the time required for its conveyance. He pointed out with his accustomed vigor that God had made Canada the front door of America and the natural post office of the United States for all transatlantic purposes.

It was a standing cause of amazement to him (his excellency) that the peoples on both sides of the Atlantic should have tolerated for so long this colossal Imperial blunder which had caused the natural and geographical advantages of Canada to have been destroyed by mail subsidies to steamers plying to New York.

He rejoiced to believe that his ma-

esty's government were in earnest in their resolve to bring the distant parts of the empire nearer to the centre and to make the empire more compact.

The laws of nature and geography were on the side of those who demanded that the transatlantic mails from Great Britain should come via Canada and not via New York.

Canada's Majestic Future

It was three years since he had landed at Halifax to take up the duties of governor-general. He had employed the interval in visiting as much of Canada as possible, in making the acquaintance of their people, and in learning the stimulating and unending story of her unlimited resources. Every province in turn had captured his heart and confirmed his faith in the majestic future of the Dominion. And he had no hesitation in saying that so long as the heart of the people was sound, wholesome, honest and patriotic—and they must remember that no river could ever hope to rise above its source—then so long would they be justified in entertaining the ambition to make their Canada one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest, of all the self-governing dominions which contribute to the might and glory of the crown and to the civilization of mankind.

Nova Scotia's Position

After three years' study of Canada he was prepared to hold the field against the world—that great as were

the resources, advantages and attractions of the sister provinces, Nova Scotia need not be afraid to pit her charms against any of her sister provinces, however fair they might be.

His excellency said that he had an affection for Nova Scotia which, perhaps, was hard to explain. Perhaps it was because he was an islander and his home was on the shore of the German ocean that gave him this feeling. There the sun rose in the east every morning bringing a fresh message of courage, inspiration and new hope. Nova Scotia occupied a similar position on the edge of the Dominion.

Any one making a fair and impartial investigation of Nova Scotia's material resources and able to form a correct estimate of the effect of climate and position on the life and character of people, could only rise from their investigation with one conviction, and that is, that if Nova Scotians did not reach to greatness, he concluded his remarks, which he was obliged to them for listening to so attentively, with the reminder that no people ever won greatness by lying down on the government instead of depending on themselves, and that in the good education of the people lies the germ of improvements. (Prolonged applause.)

Canada's Duty

At the conclusion of the address the president called upon Archbishop McCarthy and President R. A. Falconer to speak to the vote of thanks. The archbishop made a particularly happy address, emphasizing the loyalty of Canada to the king, and particularly of the loyalty of this portion of his dominion. He reminded them that in case of need there was always an imperial highway for the sending of troops to the Far East by way of Halifax, and that Halifax always stood ready to receive them and further their progress eastward. His Grace touched upon the question of contributions to imperial defences by saying that, as a morning paper had reminded them, Canada's duty was not the building of a great navy, but the making of a nation.

President Falconer referred to the progress His Excellency had made in the affections of the people since his first landing here, less than three years ago. The Canadian clubs everywhere would always be eager to hear him address them.

The vote of thanks was tendered very heartily, his excellency briefly expressing his thanks.

A number of tourists were interested spectators and auditors of the proceedings from the balcony above the dining room.

Canadian History—A Paper by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron

My definition of the subject is: History is looking backward at that one may intelligently look forward.

We are permitted to step out of line for a moment and note the long procession of events out of which our present environment is evolved. To what end? That we may recognize men in the twentieth century as the outcome of barbarous progenitors and as the lower types of more advanced generations yet to come. History, intelligently studied, sheds light on the past, modifies our views of the present and makes us able to forecast, no, to form the future.

History deals with events, with facts, (notwithstanding the experience of the greedy little Gladstones), need not necessarily be a dry, unpalatable diet. Theories are for the day, facts are for all time. Facts from the bases of all fancies, are woven into theories, finely spun and coarsely spun, which wear out with time, become old, fade, or else remain. Like that prettily told story of King Edwin and Paulinus and the swallow passing swiftly through the lighted room out of darkness into darkness again, so we stand with an eternity behind us and an eternity before. And it is only by a study of the immensity of the past, that we can know of the future. From this standpoint nothing in the past history of the race can be called unimportant. History is not a tale with a moral—it is all moral. Every fact is co-related with every other fact—is part of the great whole. Facts are the only means we possess of investigating the motives of human conduct and of getting a true knowledge of men. And back of each fact is its cause and beyond it all down through the ages stretches the Great Cause; and back of that is the First Great Cause. So history is the message which all mankind delivers to every man. Can we spend our time in a more profitable study?

It has always seemed to me that the women of our country should take an especial interest in Canada and Canadian history. No other known history in the world owes so much to women. It was the jewels of a woman that enabled Columbus to sail to the west; it was two Indian women who pointed the way to the opening of the St. Lawrence and led Cartier to Quebec. Later on, when Canada was settled by the French, it was a woman's money that provided the means; it was a woman, Madeline de la Poitrine, who began the education of the people, and so down through the years. But instead of being conservators of the records, with shame we confess that it is the women who, following out the bent of their tidy souls have sinned more than all others in destroying valuable letters, pamphlets and papers. To readjust the balance, the Women's Historical society of Canada was organized, the objects of the organization being the seeking out and preserving of old records, the interviewing of the passing pioneers and the identification of old landmarks. Early in its work the society felt the need of a fitting textbook on Canadian history, everything obtainable was, if not flat, stale and unprofitable, at least bald, sententious and pedantic. Then came the fresh, vital book of Charles G. D. Roberts, "full of the mellow juice of life." We would fain blush and hang our heads a little when we write that the Canadian school boards would none of Roberts because his book "read too much like a novel."

"And the ploughman settles the share. More deep in the grudging clod; For he saith, 'The wheat is my care, And the rest is the will of God.' Good is that good the young wheat grows, For the bread is life."

Every step upward must be lasting, begin with the child. So with the fostering of true love of Canadian history and the laying deep of the foundations of Canadian loyalty. Every child is a born hero-worshipper, and the happy man or woman is the man or woman who clings closely to his ideals. Let us early put our children under the magnetism of the fine and noble in history. It is mainly through

its exercise in biography and history we know, have no souls; some school boards also are compelled to go through this vale performing vital functions and guiltless alike of bowls and souls. Small wonder that Roberts' history reads like a novel. In a century and a half what great dramas have been enacted on the stage of this Greater Britain! A conquered race has been made happy and content; two races with two histories and two traditions and two creeds now live side by side owning a common government and working out a common destiny.

It was a Canadian steamboat that was the first to cross the Atlantic eastward, and it was to a Canadian port on the Pacific that the first Europe-to-America steamer sailed. In the Canadian Pacific we see what is many ways the most wonderful railway that has ever spanned continent from ocean to ocean, the progenitor of many worthy associates, the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and subsidiary, and connecting lines. Politically Canada has solved the problem of maintaining unimpaired and unassailed full responsible government side by side with the fullest loyalty and allegiance to the Mother Country, holding up for all time to every part of the empire the strong ideal of imperial unity. And today, in the great Canadian wheat belt, the granary of the empire, we have a new strong, vigorous nation in the making. How little is realized of the great trek from east and south into the last west, the wonderland of Canadian wheat. Where do these come from? Who are they? Many of them are our cousins to the south of that dividing parallel which year by year is literally proving itself to be the text-books call an "imaginary line."

At no time in the earth's history and in no place was history made more pregnant with results, more electrifying than that now making in the Canadian great wheat land. Bread for the nations—Product of prairie rice, rich, warm, fecund soil, satisfying rains, the vital seed corn, and man's sweat and toil and abiding faith! What do those unhappy who toil amid the dirt and squalor and meagreness of the cities know of this God's-air-and-sunshine life? As the elements thus join forces to give us this day our daily bread, by a heavenly alchemy is being wrought another fusion—two titanic forces, the great fusion and amalgamation—two nations, sons and grandsons of the same Grey Old Mother over-seas are ploughing into the soil all traces of ancient animosity and striking hands in sure cemented brotherhood. It is their business to grow wheat. Life is too intense, too vital to quarrel over quibbles—what matter if they look to Ottawa or to Washington for the letter of the law, in spirit most truly does each man govern himself, and it is the letter that kills; the spirit giveth life.

In one year eight of the giants have been launched, and they developed altogether the power of more than 100,000 horses. Most of them have nine decks, and carry about 3,000 passengers and a crew of 500 to 600. Glances for a moment at the very latest product, the immense Adriatic, now the longest vessel in the world. Her length—about 750 feet—exceeds that of two towering skyscrapers placed one on top of the other; and her funnels, being twenty-four feet in diameter, would easily admit a couple of full-sized trolley-cars driven abreast throughout their whole length of 155 feet! Passengers taking their morning stroll on deck will understand that a circuit of the ship three and a half miles means covering almost exactly

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

SOME ASTRONOMICAL DATA.

During the past week all persons, who have been out at night must have observed the unusual number of shooting stars, which have flashed across the sky. One young lady says that she counted sixty in one evening—and there is no joke hidden in the remark either. These meteors are a part of what is called the August "swarm." The number of meteors which enter the earth's atmosphere is enormous. We are bombarded constantly by these missiles from outer space, but fortunately most of them are so small that the heat generated by their passage through the atmosphere causes them to explode into powder. In Polar regions the snow has been found covered with a fine dust which is supposed to have come from meteors. The latest theory advanced regarding meteors is that they have an influence upon the weather. The path of the meteor belt, which the earth encounters twice a year, is in a curve different from that of ours and sometimes the meteors are between us and the sun and sometimes the reverse. When they are nearer the sun than we are they are supposed to obstruct some of the heat rays and give us cooler weather, when they are outside of the earth they are supposed to reflect heat rays back upon the earth and thus raise the temperature. A French meteorologist named Angot has made a series of observations which convince him that this is the case, and he thinks that what we call "Indian summer" is due to the fact that we are receiving the heat reflected from meteors. A series of observations extending over sixty years shows that May 11, 12 and 13, may be looked upon as comparatively cool days. These three days correspond with the Indian summer days of November, the interval between them being about six months. The same observations show that August 12 and 13 are unusually somewhat warmer than any other period of the year, while six months later in February we have usually our coldest weather. The May and November periods correspond to the passage of the earth near the orbit of the meteors known as the Leonids, and the August and February periods coincide with our contact with the orbit of the meteors known as the Perseids. The periods of exceptional temperature referred to are not invariable which make the acceptance of the new theory matter for hesitation, but it is possible that these variations may be susceptible of an explanation quite in consonance with the theory.

You know where to look to find the Pleiades. There are only seven stars in the little group usually meant when that name is used, but in point of fact there are hundreds of stars in it. Of these the principal is a very bright star called by astronomers "Alcyone." This great star is, it is suggested, the central orb not only of the stars of the Pleiades group, but also that our own sun revolves around it. F. W. Henkel of the Royal Astronomical Society is the latest writer to advance this idea, in which respect he follows the lead of Sir John Herschell. He says that the motion of the sun through the stellar heavens has been fully established and also its direction, and that the direction is the same as that pursued by very many other stars. The motion of the sun has not been long enough observed to permit the accumulation of data sufficient to show that its path is circular, but as all other ascertained movements in the stellar universe are in lines which are curved to a greater or less degree, it seems reasonable to infer that the sun's path is the same, and if this is the case the inference is that it revolves around some great central mass, which so far as we know may as well be Alcyone as any thing else. A very remarkable star is one in the southern hemisphere known as Canopus. Next to Sirius it is the brightest in all the heavens. It is not visible in this latitude. No motion has been detected in the case of Canopus, and as its remoteness is so great that no parallax can be observed, its distance from us is beyond calculation. If it is only as bright as our sun, it must be immensely larger or it would not shine with such intense brilliancy. It is suggested that Canopus is probably the centre of a great system of orbs among which the sun would appear to be small by comparison. It is interesting to mention that the motion of the stars has been established more certainly by the camera than in any other way. There seems to be reason to suppose that the so-called fixed stars consist of two great groups about equal in number, but the members of one group move about three times as rapidly as those of the other.

A very interesting series of charts of Mars has lately been published. It shows very frequent and pronounced changes upon the face of that planet. These changes are explained upon the theory that all the water on Mars is centred during the winter months at the Poles and in the form of snow. Eight charts drawn at intervals over a period of two months show changes which though gradual are very complete. During a part of this period of the planet was wholly obscured as if by fog, and a few days later all the involved markings and remarkable contrasts of light and dark masses were distinctly visible. Observa-

tions of Mars are being made at the present time under exceptionally favorable circumstances, the planet being at the point nearest to the earth of any that it ever reaches.

JOAN OF ARC.

We adopt the popular name of this fifteenth century heroine, although there is no authority for it. The Encyclopedia Britannica says her name was Joanneta Darc; her most recent biographer gives it as Jeanne Darc; in France it is customary to speak of her as Jeanne d'Arc. It is claimed that her father has been identified and that he was not of noble origin. Hence the d' is probably incorrect. Moreover, no one seems to know of a place called Arc as in existence in the fifteenth century. In the Act of Ennoblement the name is spelled Day. Joan's father was a small landowner and farmer on the borders of Lorraine. Her mother was Isabeau de Vouthon. As a child Joan was distinguished for her physical activity, but she was of a very modest disposition and exemplary in her conduct. She was liked by every one, was an expert housekeeper and had a great local reputation for her needle work. She had no educational advantages and could neither read nor write. Her mother, who was very devout and had made a pilgrimage to Rome, instructed her in elementary religious matters. As she grew older she became reserved and devoted much attention to contemplation and prayer. She repeatedly declined offers of marriage and apparently lived in a world apart from her associates, although performing her daily duties with regularity and cheerfulness. Thus she lived until about her fifteenth year, when the great change in her life began.

The old Magician Merlin, who lived in the sixth century, had uttered a prophecy that France would be ruined by a woman and be saved by a woman, who was to be a virgin; and in the disastrous days when Henry V. of England triumphed everywhere, owing largely to the conduct of Isabella, mother of Charles the Dauphin, the French peasantry believed they saw the fulfilment of the first part of the prophecy. There was a tradition in Lorraine that this virgin would appear in the forests of Domremy, where Joan's home was. Whether or not Joan believed the prophecy of Merlin and the local tradition, and from the two things convinced herself that she was the promised saviour of the country, must remain a matter of speculation. She herself claimed that she acted directly by the command of what she called "voices." At the imperative orders of these she went to the court of the Dauphin, whom she persuaded after much intercession and many disappointments to listen to what she had to propose for the salvation of France. She was sent out at the head of about five thousand men to relieve Orleans, then besieged by the English, and succeeded in entering the city by what seems a piece of very good fortune, but was by her attributed to supernatural assistance, and so vigorous were the sorties made by the forces under her command, that the English fortnight later abandoned the siege. Afterwards she captured the towns of Jargeau and Beaugency, and gained a great victory at Patay. Then she summoned the French king to meet her at Rheims. He refused, but when she joined him he gave a reluctant consent. On the way she persuaded him to assault the city of Troyes, which was easily taken, and on the following day the king was formally crowned in Troyes, the main standing next to him and holding the sacred banner. The next great plan proposed by her was the capture of Paris, but the attempt was unsuccessful, and Joan was wounded in one of the fights before the city. After assisting the Duke d'Alemon in Normandy and receiving the order of nobility for herself and family, she went to assist in the defense of Compiegne against the Duke of Burgundy, and in a sortie from that town she was taken prisoner. Through ecclesiastical influence she was sold to the English, who delivered her over to the Inquisition. After a six days' trial she was found guilty of being a heretic and sorcerer, and condemned to death. On the scaffold she made a formal submission to the church and was pardoned, but having at the advice of friends resumed male attire, she was adjudged guilty of having relapsed from her submission, and was burned at the stake May 30, 1431, when she was not more than twenty years of age.

Joan is described as of medium height, stoutly built and of fine proportions. Some traditions say she was strikingly handsome, but this is not borne out by written descriptions of her appearance and such imperfect portraits as have been preserved. Her features are said to have been pleasing, though not specially refined or classical, but all accounts agree as to the wonderful beauty of her large, melancholy eyes, which possessed an indescribable fascination. Her manner was full of grace and dignity, and, while repelling familiarity, was such as to soften and subdue the roughest natures with which she came in contact. Her vigor was remarkable, and as she rode at the head of her soldiers, clad in a coat of mail, she presented an

spring picture. Against her moral worth no word of scandal was ever uttered, except by her enemies, and the most rigorous and unsparing investigation failed to disclose a blemish in her life. She seems to have been one of the noblest and purest of women, whose names are recorded in history.

Joan has been a puzzle to every one. She never pretended to be anything except what she was; namely, a simple peasant girl, charged with a mission for the salvation of the freedom of France. Some writers have suggested that long contemplation caused her to become self-deceived and to mistake her highly-wrought imaginings for facts; but it seems more difficult to accept this explanation for the conduct of a mere child, than to adopt that which she herself offered, namely, that she was under the control of some spiritual influence. Self-deceit will not explain incidents in her career. It will not explain how she could at once pick out the Dauphin from a crowd of courtiers, although he was in disguise and she had never seen him; nor how she could have read his secret thoughts; nor how she knew that beneath an ancient altar there lay hidden a still more ancient sword. It cannot explain her absolute self-reliance nor her ability to foresee favorable results, where to the eyes of trained soldiers nothing was possible but disaster. The more closely her career is studied the more evident it appears that "the voices" which guided her were not merely the outcome of her own thoughts. We ought not to drop into the error of supposing that, because she failed in the end, and met so miserable a death, she did not receive what may be called supernatural assistance. Supernaturalness, using the word in the sense of spiritual guidance, does not necessarily imply infallibility; and even if the guiding power is infallible, the human instrument, through which it is exercised, may be weak. The short life of Joan is full of mystery, which has never been successfully explained away.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Prayer seems to be a part of the nature of humanity. There may be races of men so low in the scale of development that they make no appeal to powers, which are invisible, but with the first steps in progress comes the desire to receive assistance from sources which, for want of a better term, we may call spiritual. An instinct to pray seems to be born in us. Even in childhood we people the air with mysterious beings whom we regard with wonder, affection or awe. Prayer is not the invocation of priests, neither is it the outcome of education. The manner of prayer may be different among different people's, but in the essence it is something—an appeal from humanity to something which is external to the visible creation. The Hindu who sets his prayer wheel in motion, the robe ecclesiastic who with sonorous voice leads a congregation in melodious cadences, the repentant who can only gasp in his agony of soul: "God be merciful to me a sinner," are all voicing the common instinct of mankind. Nothing is more certain than that men everywhere feel the need of prayer, and though there may be many who refuse to acknowledge this, it is probable that in the crisis of their lives they, perhaps unconsciously, yield to this universal impulse of our nature.

Forms of prayer are many. Some of them are involved, some simple, some ornate, some to the most of us absurd. The tendency of men in almost everything is to elaboration. Something in our mental make-up seems to demand it. Hence we have in most religious ceremonies very impressive ritual. Ecclesiasticism loves to surround itself with mysteries, so it always was, and so it always will be, for in point of fact it seems to be necessary in order that the minds of supplicants or worshippers may be divorced from the surroundings of ordinary life. If we were as simple in our habits of life as we might be with advantage, doubtless prayer would be a much more simple thing than it now is. We might in that case appreciate, as it is almost hopeless for us to now, what the Apostle meant when he enjoined those whom he was instructing to "pray without ceasing and in everything give thanks." If we had never heard of the Lord's Prayer if we had never learned to think out its deepest problems and then to preaching the truth unto others.

Self-mortification was very largely practised among the Brahmins, it being thought that by this means, the body in time would become calloused to all feeling, and the mind more capable of development. Gotama went to the greatest extreme, mutilating and starving himself, to find himself no nearer enlightenment. One day, having fainted from hunger and pain, he determined to give up these practices though by so doing he incurred the contempt of his associates. Desereted by his friends, and in a pitiable condition of body, Gotama suffered greatly for many days and nights. His mental anguish was almost unbearable, and everything seemed to conspire to tempt him from his chosen duty. He finally triumphed and the mysteries of life were at once made plain to him. From the day of his enlightenment he became known as Gotama, the Buddha, and the fame of his wonderful teachings spread throughout the land.

There is a very interesting description, in Buddha-ghosa's commentary on the Dialogues of Gotama, of the manner in which Gotama was accus-

ed of mortal sin or whether he only put together a few sentences, which had been handed down by tradition from very early days, is, it seems to us, quite immaterial. There is no necessity for claiming that the Lord's Prayer was an original compilation of our Lord, any more than there is for claiming that the idea that God is Love originated with Him. We act perfectly gratuitously in supposing that humanity was left without any guide as to the nature of the Deity and our relations to Him until less than two thousand years ago.

The Lord's Prayer is extremely simple in form, but its significance is profound. Its dominant note is the Sub-mastery of the Deity. He is in Heaven; his name is hallowed; His will will be done; His rule should be universal; to Him belong all honor and glory. Yet with all these attributes He is "our Father." What better can we ask for a definition of the Deity and for its relation to us? Volleys of theology have been written upon these subjects, but they do not carry us any further than we are taken by the few and simple sentences of this wonderful prayer. The secondary note of the Prayer relates to our own needs. We ask for our daily bread, to be kept from sin and harm, and to be forgiven our sins. The last mentioned petition is the only one with a qualification. We may demand the others as of a right from a father, but when we ask to be forgiven, we must show ourselves worthy of forgiveness by extending it to others. If God is our Father we ought to possess in some small degree at least the attributes of God. We can give Him nothing, and we are dependent upon Him for all we have; but we can be god-like in forgiveness and when we approach Him and ask for His compassion for our errors, we can show that we merit it by extending compassion to those who have wronged us.

Thus we see that, if we study the familiar words of the Prayer, we find in them a depth of meaning, which perhaps is nowhere else to be found so well epitomized. It is easy to learn the words by heart, and it is not difficult to let the meaning of them pervade our whole nature and influence all our actions. The Lord's Prayer can be lived.

Ancient Teachers of Religion and Philosophy

By N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

BUDDHA.

His Life and Gospel.

The birth of Buddha is fixed approximately at about six hundred years before the birth of our Saviour, and the legendary account of it reads very much like the story of the conception and birth of Christ. The mother of Gotama, or the Buddha, was said to be one of the best and purest of virgins. To her, one day, while walking in the garden of the palace, there appeared a wondrous light from heaven, and at that moment it was revealed to her that she would bear a son, who should have no earthly father. The legend goes on to relate that at the birth of the Blessed One, heavenly spirits waited upon, and aided the mother; while the babe was received into the hands of attendant angels; the earth was illumined by a glorious radiance; the trees about the palace bent their heads in adoration; supernatural showers provided first hot and then cold water, with which the child was bathed; and the future Buddha walked and spoke at once. The legend is interesting from a comparative point of view. Similar stories are told of all the founders of great religions as well as of the most famous heroes of olden times. It seems almost a necessity that a certain stage of intellectual progress should foster such legends. History states definitely, however, that Buddha was born in the city of Kapilla-vastu, about one hundred miles northeast of Benares. He was of Aryan descent and belonged probably to the highest ruling caste. His people were agriculturists and his brother's name Maya. He married early in life and had one son.

In those days it was the custom for Brahmins to divide his life into three stages. During the first stage he was a student; during the second he married, reared a family and performed all the religious and household duties of a good Brahmin; during the third he abandoned his home, his family and went into retreat, to lead the life of a recluse and to spend the remainder of his days in meditation. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that in his twenty-ninth year, Gotama left his home, his wife and his young son, to become a wanderer and to devote his life first to thinking out its deepest problems and then to preaching the truth unto others.

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One used to rise up very early," it runs, "and until it was time to go his rounds he would retire to a solitude place to meditate. Then when that time arrived, sometimes alone and sometimes attended by his followers, he would enter the neighboring village or town. As he walked along soft breezes would waft before him cleansing the way, drops of rain would fall from the sky to lay the dust, and clouds would hover over him spreading a canopy protecting him from the sun. Other breezes would waft flowers from the sky to adorn his path, the rough places would be made plain and the crooked straight. A halo of six hues would radiate from his form, the birds and beasts around would give forth a sweet and gentle sound in welcome to him and heavenly music was wafted through the air. At signs like these the sons of men would know Today it is the Blessed One has come for alms. Then clad in their best and brightest and bringing garlands of flowers, they would run to meet him. When his first meal was finished the Blessed One would discourse to them in such a way that some would take the layman's vow, and some would enter the paths, and some would reach the highest truth thereof. When the discourse was ended Gotama would retire to meditate on the needs of the people, and again at the fall of the day, the people carrying offerings of flowers would gather in the lecture hall where he would discourse to them of the Truth. His nights were spent in rest and meditation."

Buddha lived to be eighty years old. He retired from the world at twenty-nine, spent six years in study and meditation, and for forty-five years travelled, taught and continued his study. He constantly met with all the most cultured and earnest thinkers of the day and by mingling daily with all sorts and conditions of men he was able to enter into their interests, needs and aspirations. Though his system was opposed to the creed of the Brahmins, it was they themselves who took the most earnest interest in his arguments, many of his chief disciples were among the Brahmins though he admitted men from all other castes.

The history of Buddhism is a very peaceful one, though it is the history of more than half the people in the world for more than two thousand years. There are no records of any persecutions. The Buddhists have appealed, not to the sword, but to intellect and moral suasion. Rhys-Davids writes of the Buddha as follows: "He was no doubt the greatest of all the Indian teachers; and most probably the world will come to acknowledge him as, in many respects, the most intellectual of the religious teachers of mankind. But Buddhism is essentially an Indian system. The Buddha himself was, throughout his career, a characteristic Indian. And whatever his position as compared with other teachers of the West, we need here only claim for him that he was the greatest and wisest and best of the Hindus."

"Retiring, I say the last of my pills swallowed by my hen. Of course, I thought her silly head would burst wide open. She simply commenced cackling, and has been laying two eggs a day ever since. And, do you know, Senator, those eggs are the best chill tonic on the market? One of them taken internally will knock the spots from any case of malaria in the state, and shaking ague can't stand before 'em an hour after they are eaten. I keep that hen dosed, I do."—Tit-Bits.

Dr. MacNamara of London, who is investigating the care and education of the poorer children of that city, recently was questioning a class of small girls on the daily course of the sun in the heavens. "But suppose," said he, "I told you that on a certain day I saw the sun rise in the west, what would you say?" "Please, sir," replied a little girl, "I should say must have got up rather late!"

Lord Charles Beresford, who has always been a temperate man, is now a total abstainer. Recently a lady at dinner, on observing that he took no wine, remarked: "Ah, I suppose all you hard drinkers have to come to this sooner or later!"—Chicago News.

A Labor Lord

Sir William Crossman, the Labor Lord, Mayor of Cardiff, who was knighted by King Edward on his recent visit to the Welsh coal city, regards the honor conferred upon him by the king as a recognition of the merits of the working-men whom he represents on the city council.

The lord mayor is not a Socialist. He is a Trade Unionist-Liberal, and he does not agree with those members of the Labor party who object on principle to favors of this kind. Sir William Crossman is a native of Devonshire, and is by trade a working mason.

Sir William and Lady Crossman live in a house rented at only £20 a year. A proposal is on foot to provide a comfortable annuity for Sir William, so that he may be able to support his new honor with dignity.—M. A. P.

New Kind of Eggs

Senator Butt of the Arkansas Senate had just finished one of his droll stories about feeding morphine to a pointer pup and watching him as he indulged in the ensuing antics occasioned by the opium. Representative Dr. Rosett, known as one of the most voracious men in the state, said:

"Senator, your dog reminds me of my hen. Needing quinine one day, as was often do, I mixed up an ounce of the drug with molasses and rolled it out into pills. Leaving the stuff to dry on the front porch, I went into the house.

"Returning, I say the last of my pills swallowed by my hen. Of course, I thought her silly head would burst wide open. She simply commenced cackling, and has been laying two eggs a day ever since. And, do you know, Senator, those eggs are the best chill tonic on the market? One of them taken internally will knock the spots from any case of malaria in the state, and shaking ague can't stand before 'em an hour after they are eaten. I keep that hen dosed, I do."—Tit-Bits.

Quid Pro Quo

Young Stevens was on his way north to spend the week end with his parents and felt in a particularly jovial mood.

The train in which he was travelling had stopped at a small village. As a farmer who was sauntering up and down the platform came opposite Steven's compartment he was asked by the youth if he knew that the Duke of Devonshire was in the train. Immediately the man showed great interest and said:

"No! Is he?"

"I think he is not," answered Stevens. "I only asked if you knew that he was."

The farmer said nothing, but continued to walk on the platform. As he came opposite the window again he remarked that their town had been experiencing some excitement.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Literary Dandies

Mark Twain's white dress suit, which he has recently adopted, might had the date of its genesis been some years since, have been taken for a sartorial counterblast to the black shirt affected by R. L. Stevenson.

Stevenson's get-up is thus described by a fellow member of the Savile Club: "He wore a black flannel shirt, with a curious knitted tie twisted in a knot; he had Wellington boots, rather tight dark trousers, a pea-jacket and a white sombrero hat. But the most astonishing item of all in his costume was a lady's sealskin cape, which he wore about his shoulders, fastened at the neck by a fancy brooch, which also held together a bunch of half-dried daffodils."

Lord Lytton and Dickens prided themselves on being literary dandies, but, in the matter of clothes, their light paled before that of Disraeli, in the days when the novelist was paramount to the politician. A black velvet coat, lined with satin, purple trousers, with a gold band running down the seam, a scarlet waistcoat with elegant lace ruffles of such length as to cover his hands, and white gloves, the outside of which were decorated with a number of valuable rings, were, with the addition of a profusion of gold chains that maneuvered about his person, his not infrequent attire.

The dress of Gerard de Nerval, the French poet, was, on one occasion at least, in keeping with the lobster which he was wont to lead abroad on a gaily-colored ribbon. Trousees, coat and waistcoat were of green satin, each, however, of a different hue, to represent the varied colors of the sea under diverse conditions. His hat was adorned with long strands of seaweed, while around his neck he wore a string of coral beads. The buttons of his coat and waistcoat were comprised of shells, while on his breast were plumed several pebble brooches. To complete his marine garb, he carried in his right hand a Neptune's trident.

Dumas, the elder, was certainly "loud" in the matter of personal adornment. He was not infrequently seen abroad in a uniform, plentily besprinkled with metallic decorations of his own design, while he once attended an ambassador's reception wearing a shirt covered with red devils fairreng about in little red flames. On another occasion he presented himself at a bal masque in the character of Bacchus, but, although considerable latitude was allowed in the matter of dress, his costume—or want of it—was too realistic to permit of his being allowed an entry.

Gautier was at times very gorgeous in the matter of his raiment, a dress of crimson and gold on one occasion adorning his sturdy person; Paul Bourget, in his youth, wore green trousers; "Monk" Lewis amused his friends by appearing in the streets in the guise of a Venetian bravo; Beckford, the author of "Wattek," presided at an entertainment at Fonthill in the costume of a Roman emperor; while Boswell at the time when General Paoli was his especial hero, appeared at the Shakespeare celebrations at Stratford-on-Avon, wearing a hat wherein was inscribed "Corsican Boswell."

On the other hand, the eccentricity of untidiness prevails in authors' dress, as it did in the case of Leslie Stephen, who, when a don at Cambridge, might have been seen running with the boats wearing a pair of ancient flannels, the seat of which had been mended with a large patch of red flannel, the memento of a holiday among the Alps, when a considerable portion cut from the petticoat of his guide's wife had been used to conceal sundry dilapidations.

Not a few writers have assumed singular garb while at work. Balzac used to don the dress of a Dominican monk ere he took pen in hand; Samuel Richardson, the author of "Clarissa Harlowe," could never write in a laced coat and with a favorite diamond ring sparkling on his little finger; Roseau's working costume was a court dress; Thomas Moore, the poet, penned his poems with kid-gloved hands; and Buffon, the eminent French naturalist, dressed himself as a dandy previous to sitting down at his desk.

Grandmothers of the Present

A complaint is going up on all sides that there is ceasing to be any such thing as "an old lady." There are exceedingly modern old ladies, who play tennis and golf by day and bridge half the night, who wear the latest fashions, and altogether appear to be very skittish people, and whose greatest delight appears to be complimented on looking remarkably young. So we say nice things about a woman being just as old as she feels. But it is altogether too sweeping an assertion to say that the art of growing old gracefully is becoming a lost one. Thank goodness there still remains to us, dozens of grade dames with courtly old world manners and sensible women, whose advanced years, give to their dicta a weight and force that command respect and embody all the ideals that are associated with life's eventide. We surely all like a "grand mother grandmother." She holds too dear a place in our hearts for us to be able lightly to give her up, and have in her stead a grandmother in the latest Parisian costume, and a jaunty hat. It is not thus one would wish to think of her, but when she is in her glory telling her grandchildren the delightful tales of the time when she was a little girl, and of her brothers and sisters together in their old home, then of her early married life with her little children round her, then later as they grow up, of her soldier son, who died as a gallant soldier should, fighting in India for his king and country, then Granny gets sad, but lives again in feeling that she still has her children's children round her to comfort her in her old age. This is the type of grandmother whom the present generation can respect and admire, and go to for advice, knowing full well that they will always receive love and sympathy from her. It is so sad to see all round us how home life is fast becoming a thing of memory only. The restlessness, the constant need of excitement, and so many social engagements when the children drift away from their parents and the parents drift away from their families. In

fact there is no time for home life, and simple home pleasures. The children of the family possibly attend meetings about the education of parents and the rights of children. Some different to the day when children knew the discipline of the nursery, and it was considered a great red letter day when they were allowed down to lunch or tea in the drawing-room with parents. Now the young ones are indeed emancipated, and not only always appear at lunch but as often as they disapprove of the menu that is provided for them. They go out constantly to parties, and come so with the entertainments provided by another hostess, and one is probably criticized as being "very slow." The earlier method at least inculcated awe and respect for these older people, with whom children came in contact, when they were taught to deal gently with the aged and try to brighten the declining years of their parents, or grandparents, as the base may be not to grow up as, unfortunately, so many of the younger generation are doing, so engrossed with their own pleasures and amusements that they have to take refuge behind the excuse of being "too busy" to do anything towards their happiness; quite forgetting how the smallest tokens of interest are appreciated. If this is what the "modern grandmother" is bringing us to, it is to be hoped that it will be many years before the "old-fashioned grandmother" becomes extinct, and we re-echo Austin Dobson's dainty verse:

I kneel to you! Of those you were
Whose kind old hearts grow mellow—
Whose kind old faces grow more fair
As Poin and Flanders yellow.

Fashion's Fancies

The subject of dress knows no "slack season"; such a thing could not be thought of; the requirements of one type of occasion satisfied the modistes and milliners quickly turn their attention to another theme, the world of dress goes gaily on. White still asserts its claims for patronage with overwhelming insistence, and is still conquering. At the fashionable English and French watering places the best dressed women choose white. And wear it constantly yachtsman chooses it in preference to any color, the motoring woman orders it and in fact it is universal. The verdict has gone forth that black stockings are no longer fashionable, in fact they are to be banished; and colored ones have arrived to take their place. They are autocratic, demanding as they do for their completely pretty setting colored foot gear, not altogether so, perhaps, but of a color mingled with black. That is why we find black patent leather goloshes with grey, fawn, green and even purple uppers worn with stockings of the tints mentioned.

Grey and white for costumes is the favorite excursion into novelty of the ultra-fashional woman at the present moment. For my own part I think them supreme; so distinguished and above all most uncommon; and full of effect. A new idea in coats may be noticed in the exceedingly fascinating little silk coats, literally covered with the narrowest silk braid, as well as coats of woollen lace bound with linen, and with linen skirts of the same color.

For underwear, we still remain faithful to our nainsook petticoats; one suffices to make a linen skirt stand out, and for open work dresses trimmed with braid insertions we have the narrow white silk slip so generally adopted, and which is really just a lining to the upper skirt. Petticoat bodices are more and more profusely trimmed with encrustations of venise or valenciennes lace. These under bodices are quite frequently visible through the gossamer transparencies of our blouses; therefore the prettier and daintier they are so much the better.

In all the newest hats, tulles twisted round the hat seems in greater favor than the heavy falls of gauze which waved so languidly from our heads last year. Parasols are still exquisite in their elegance of linen and lawn encrusted with lace or embroidery. The handles must not be forgotten, as frequently they are a triumph of the goldsmith's or jeweller's art.

Purses and bags are in infinite shape and variety and even more elegant (if that be possible) than ever. Doe-skin bags, in grey or natural color, with rounded clasps and a looking-glass, is a useful morning accompaniment and suits a tailor-made costume. Quite the latest genre is the large gold network bag with square fastenings, richly wrought in a mingling of gold and platinum links, looking like a check stuff. The clasps are set with precious stones and not infrequently the knobs which hold the upper flaps of the purse are in large brilliants. Even the shriveling sisterhood, who pose in a very different direction, when it comes to a matter of life or death, turn instinctively to the stronger sex, looking up to and believing in man, with all his faults and failings. Yes! there is plenty of work to be done, and good work, waiting in the world to be done by energetic and industrious women, work for which they are well suited, either as practitioners or as lady doctors, and which they will meet with a fair field and no more discouragements than must be battled with by either sex. Those who are experienced in what the presence of a thoroughly educated nurse is in times of sickness, who realize that her calling, in addition to perhaps being a means of living, is in the highest and truest sense a mission, will agree with me that the most masterful physician of the Victorian era said: "Nursing has sometimes been made a trade, sometimes a profession. It will never be what it should be until it is made a religion." For lady doctors, there are happily many fields open, and many departments of high scientific research which are eminently suited to women. Also many women make capital teachers and lecturers, and expounders of domestic hygiene. And there is also a large field for work in India and the mission fields.

Many women are wearing now, even with full dress toilettes, the most exquisite chatelaine of a very short length, with a quaint old watch hanging from them or a bunch of curious charms. Among other new jewels I may mention the large safety pins, enriched with jewels, which are so much in vogue just now; they are often ten or twelve centimetres long,

and serve to fasten the cambric fronts of our blouses. Some have all rubies or sapphires. They are lovely things, and though so very valuable, form the favorite ornament for afternoon wear; they are discreetly charming;

Believe me, there is nothing in worse taste than to be overdressed. The most simple dresses generally fulfil the mysterious and unwritten law of "good style." They are pleasing to look upon, because they are difficult to understand, and infinitely smarter than the woman who seems poor soul! to be weighted down by frills and furbelows, silks and satins. Some women have that simply wonderful gift of putting on one stone, perhaps of no great value, but making it look as if it were, whereas another possessor of any number of wonderful stones, puts them on in an indescri-

Breakfast Menu and Recipes

Rolled Bacon
Scalloped Haddock
Poached Eggs with Mushrooms
Tongue Pancakes
Ham Brown
Toast Scones
Preserves Frukt

All or any of which make a change for breakfast from the ordinary eggs and bacon.

Scalloped Haddock

Remove all the skin and bones from a cooked smoked haddock, and divide the fish into flakes. Break two eggs into a basin and beat them with an egg whisk until they are quite thick and frothy. Then add three table spoonfuls of milk, half a teaspoonful of anchovy essence and a little salt, pepper and powdered mace. Melt half an ounce of butter in a saucepan and pour in the egg mixture and stir with a wooden spoon over a moderate oven until it is of the consistency of custard. Then remove the pan at once and add the flaked fish. Have at hand some china lambkin cases which have been made hot in the oven and buttered; fill them with the fish and scatter a layer of fried bread crumbs over the top. Place the cases in the oven for a moment or two and serve quickly in a silver dish.

to drain them arrange them on a support of fried bread, leaving a space in the middle to be filled with puffed potatoes and garnish round the dish with little bunches of dried parsley.

A welcome addition to the breakfast table is a dish of stewed fruit, which may be served with cream. Cherries, red and white currants and gooseberries all stewed together make a delicious mixture and are best when cooked slowly in a jug which is placed in a saucepan of boiling water and simmered gently for two or three hours.

To make worn linoleum look like new scrub it thoroughly and give it a coating of boiled linseed oil. Let this soak well in and then varnish it as possible. Mix the flour, lemon juice, and water into a stiff paste, roll it out a little. Make the fat into a ball, using a little flour. Put this in the center of the paste, and press it towards the edges. Then fold them over it completely, forming a sort of square. Roll this out straight, using as little flour as possible. Fold the paste again toward the center, turn it half round and roll again, fold it up, and set aside in a cold place for fifteen minutes, then roll and fold up as before, till it has had eight rolls in all, setting it aside once again to get cold. The colder and firmer the butter is the lighter the pastry. If wanted for luncheon, it is a good plan to half make the pastry the day before. A night spent in a cold larder will do it good. Another simple paste which you can make and use at once for fruit tarts is as follows: Eight ounces of flour, Put this on a pastry board and with a rolling pin rub into it four ounces of butter. Add one ounce of sugar. Then put it into a basin, and mix in thoroughly one ounce of baking powder. Mix these ingredients into a stiff paste, then roll out, and use into a tart shell.

To wash blankets shave a cake of soap into a quart of cold water and boil until dissolved, adding about a table spoonful of borax. Put the blanket into a wash tub, cover with cold water and add the prepared soap. Stir them about until the dust is out, rinse thoroughly and hang in the open air to dry.

To clean a dusty carpet take a pall of hot water and make a good lather with soft soap. Dip the broom into this, shake out the superfluous water by knocking against the side of the pall and sweep, dipping the broom into the water after every two or three strokes.

Rack the brains as one may, it is impossible to think of any "household friend" that even approaches "Scrubs' Cloudy Ammonia" in its many sidedness. True, one may recognize one article as a good shampoo, another as a water softener, the third as a laundry asset, but realizing that a simple bottle of "Scrubs" has half a hundred uses and is simply perfect in its great variety of applications, the modern housekeeper would as soon be without, pail or scrubbing brush as without her Scrubs' Ammonia. Of course health depends largely on the cleanliness of one's surroundings, so it goes without saying that the house in which blankets and woolens are washed with Scrubs' likewise the glass, crockery, silver and painted walls, hair brushes and all oilcloth, is best to live in, but from the hygienic point of view, Scrubs' Cloudy Ammonia has still a more definite mission. Added to the bath it positively gives tone to the system, and in its effect can only be likened to a sea bath, and in addition to this delightful bath and lotion it promotes a healthy action of the skin and leaves it smooth and soft. As a purifier in the sick room (half a teaspoonful in a basin of water) is highly agreeable and it is a valuable factor as a shampoo. In fact it is impossible to say enough in praise of Scrubs' Cloudy Ammonia for all housekeepers' general uses.

Poached Eggs With Mushrooms
Cook 3 or 4 large mushrooms in butter until they are quite tender, slice them finely and return them to the saucepan in which they were cooked and moisten them with a small quantity of thick brown sauce and season with salt, black pepper and grated nutmeg. Stamp out some rounds of bread from slices of medium thickness (they should be sufficiently large to take a poached egg), dip them into cream and fry them at once in boiling butter until they are a golden color. Then spread them with some of the prepared mushrooms, but leave a hollow space in the middle. Have ready as many poached eggs, which have been neatly trimmed, as there are rounds of bread; place one egg in the middle of each, round and pour a teaspoonful of thick cream over the

It is a pretty conceit to have bowls filled with sweet peas, very light and effective schemes can be carried out by choosing two shades, such as white and pink, shading the deepest crimson or purple shades up to mauve. Sweet peas have so little foliage of their own that they require some light and pretty foliage and for this purpose asparagus fern is charming. Shirley poppies are infinitely decorative in their wealth of color and gracefulness of form. These should be placed in tall specimen vases, just a few in each, with long spray of asparagus fern. Have as many flowers about the house as possible and always arrange pot flowers with plenty of soft green foliage.

Flowers for the Table

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Restful Holiday Travel

It is interesting to notice that the latest craze in England this year for a peaceful holiday is "caravanning," as a holiday pursuit, it is said slow travel is the best rest. Strange as the Paradox may seem, motorizing has brought about a liking for caravanning.

The man or woman who likes to do something that every one else is not doing, is made very happy indeed by this new sensation for a summer holiday, quite out of the every day routine. Certainly it is a holiday free from all the worry of tips or packing, hunting up times of trains and where telegrams and telephones are as things unknown. Then again, if the weather is bad, there is no terror for the woman in her caravan trip, as there is for the woman who takes her holiday with boxes and boxes of dainty dresses, such as are needed at any fashionable resort. If on the other hand the weather is fine and warm, the caravanner goes on to a good health resort, and if so disposed (if bored by the caravan life and needing a change for a few days), can break the monotony by staying at a first-class hotel. But a caravan itself is delightful, just a charming little house on wheels. There is always a good sized sitting-room, and generally two bedrooms, for all the world like a ship's cabin, with a bunk on either side, the bunks fitted with spring mattresses being the essence of comfort. It is a holiday, like living in a new world. Full of knowledge of new and unexpected country places and people. If keen on golf, then go to the nearest links, or if a devotee of fishing then you make for the nearest trout stream. It is certainly delightful to spend a free and simple holiday life, cooking your own meals, washing one's own clothes, and if a caravan is taken and shared by two or three people, it is a most inexpensive holiday. The caravanner does not get bored, though a book is seldom opened or a letter written, and though each day is apparently alike, the life never becomes monotonous, and is full of change. For one is always busy—simply living.

The latest Anglo-American engagement is that of Captain the Hon. Robert Grosvenor to Miss Florence Padelford, and the marriage will take place in London some time in the autumn. Captain Grosvenor is the eldest son of Lord Ebury, and will one day succeed to that title and to the family seat at Moor Park, near Rickmansworth. Miss Padelford is a tall, handsome girl, clever and intelligent, and exceedingly popular in London society.

Kneeling on a white tulip pillow containing 700 love letters, Miss Alice Anderson was married at her home, Rogersford, Pennsylvania, to Mr. Harry W. Conrad, of Philadelphia. The love letters had been exchanged during a four years' courtship.

Housekeepers' Notes

Pastry Making

I have been asked to give an easy recipe for pastry. I am now giving two recipes which, if carefully followed, will prove quite simple. The success of pastry lies as much in the handling as in the ingredients. For ordinary pastry, baking powder will make it light.

Puff Paste. Half a pound of flour, three ounces of butter, five ounces of lard, half a teaspoonful of lemon juice, about a quarter of a pint of cold water.

Remove all the skin and bones from a cooked smoked haddock, and divide the fish into flakes. Break two eggs into a basin and beat them with an egg whisk until they are quite thick and frothy. Then add three table spoonfuls of milk, half a teaspoonful of anchovy essence and a little salt, pepper and powdered mace. Melt half an ounce of butter in a saucepan and pour in the egg mixture and stir with a wooden spoon over a moderate oven until it is of the consistency of custard. Then remove the pan at once and add the flaked fish. Have at hand some china lambkin cases which have been made hot in the oven and buttered; fill them with the fish and scatter a layer of fried bread

crumbs over the top. Place the cases in the oven for a moment or two and serve quickly in a silver dish.

Scalloped Haddock

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crumbs over the top. Place the cases in the oven for a moment or two and serve quickly in a silver dish.

Tongue Pancakes

Pass half a pound of cooked or tin-tongue through a mincer and mix it with the yolk of two hard boiled eggs, which have been rubbed through a sieve, and a little chopped parsley. Season with salt and pepper, curry powder and nutmeg, and moisten with a quarter of a pint of thick white sauce and the yolk of a raw egg. Stir the mince over the fire in a small saucepan containing a little warm butter, until it is hot, but it must not boil; then spread it out on a plate until it gets cold. Make a light batter and fry sufficient at a time in a large pan to make a thin pancake. When three have been made, drain them well on soft paper and when they are cool cut them up with a sharp knife into pieces about four inches square. Spread a layer of the minced tongue on each piece and then roll up into the shape of a small sausage. Dip the little rolls into beaten egg, cover them thickly with bread crumbs and finely crushed vermicelli (mixed in equal quantities) and fry in deep boiling fat. Serve garnished with fried parsley.

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THE SIMPLE LIFE



THE HOME GARDEN

HINTS FOR BEGINNERS.

The Polyanthus has been cultivated in gardens for years. Formerly they were largely increased by division; at the present time, however, raising the plants from seeds is the method largely adopted. Named varieties are not so popular as they were a few years ago. They come fairly true to color from seeds. The following five colors are those usually found in nurserymen's catalogues, of which seeds are offered in separate packets—white, yellow, purple, crimson and gold.

RAISING SEEDLINGS

The seeds may be sown in July as soon as ripe or kept till the following spring, sowing in the open air and in boxes or pans under glass, the latter is naturally the safer method to pursue. Some growers allow the seedlings to remain in the boxes till large enough to prick straight out in the open ground. The results, however, are not so satisfactory as when they are pricked off and kept in frames for a few weeks before planting them out in the open ground. Select a shady border for them during the summer. If the weather is dry they should be given copious supplies of water. In autumn transfer them to their flowering quarters. Groups along the front of the herbaceous or spring borders are to be recommended. Beds of them, with tulips planted between, are very pretty when in flower. The old plants when lifted to make room for the summer bedding can be planted in odd corners. If the situation is a moist one, so much the better; also plant them along the margins of shrubby borders.

GROWING IN POTS

Those who have no garden can gain a great deal of pleasure by growing a few in pots on the windowsill. Lovers of their garden who are fortunate enough to possess a small greenhouse might do much worse than grow a few plants in pots or lift a few and pot them up in January.

GOLD-LACED VARIETIES

These have the center of the flower and the edges tipped with gold, the ground color being rich crimson. Forty or fifty years ago the beautiful gold-laced varieties were much more popular than at the present time, named varieties being largely grown in pots by amateurs, more especially in the north of England and Scotland. They come fairly true from seeds, but, of course, very few are equal to named varieties from the florists' point of view, although they may be better for beautifying the garden.

SINGLE-FLOWERED PRIMROSES

These have been obtained from the common primrose of our hedges and woods. From a packet of mixed seeds one may expect to obtain plants having white, yellow, lilac, purple, mauve and crimson flowers. It is interesting, as showing how nearly related are polyanthus and primroses, that no matter how carefully the seeds are saved from true primroses the probability is that a few polyanthus will occur among them. A few named varieties are catalogued, but they are more generally grown from seed. A strain known as Wilson's blue primroses come fairly true to color from seeds. Named varieties worthy of mention are: Miss Mausey, crimson, yellow eye; Harbinger, white; Caerulea, blue; and Cloth of Gold, yellow. These are propagated by division after flowering. Any especially good colors or large-flowered sorts among the seedlings can be propagated in a similar way. The soil and position recommended for polyanthus also suit primroses.

DOUBLE PRIMROSES

According to writers in old gardening books these plants have been cultivated in this country for close on two centuries. In the north of England, Scotland and Ireland they thrive much better than in the south. A slightly shaded, moist position should if possible be given them. Double primroses being weaker in growth generally speaking require more attention. The stock is increased by dividing the roots immediately after flowering ceases. If, however, no more plants are needed they should be left undisturbed for several years. They are not so satisfactorily grown for spring bedding as the single varieties, lifting in spring and autumn not suiting them. Most of the sorts are named according to the color of the flower, as double white, double sulphur, double mauve, double crimson, etc. Other named varieties worthy of mention are Arthur Dumolin (double violet) and Paddy (double red).

THINNING ANNUALS

Anual flowers, when well grown, are very beautiful when badly grown they are weak and spindling and are a source of keen disappointment. Strong, sturdy plants that have always had room enough in which to grow make good specimens, and not only produce an abundance of flowers but continue in bloom for a long period. They are most commonly sown in the border where they are to flower, and where this method was carried out the tiny seedlings ought now to be thinned out. It is best to look over them several times and not to do the thinning all at once. When the seedlings are about half an inch or so high some of the crowded patches should be thinned out. Then, in the course of a week, or less, still more should be pulled up. Afterwards, as the plants progress, it will easily be seen which need to be

removed. A good plan while the plants are growing is to have them so far removed from each other that every plant is just clear of its neighbor. When the flower buds begin to show they may be left alone and allowed to look after themselves. Personally, if one has the time, I think it is better to sow the seed in a frame, making up a bed in the latter about 3 inches deep of very light sifted soil—soil, that is to say, consisting of half loam or ordinary soil and half leaf soil. Then, when the seedlings are about 1 inch high, they can be transferred to the bed or border where they are to flower. This method saves any bother of thinning, for the tiny plants are put out at proper distances apart. If the soil in which the seeds are sown is light and passed through a fine sieve the seedlings can very easily be taken up with the roots intact, and if ordinary care is taken they transplant most successfully, scarcely any of them suffering through the removal.

AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE

This is one of the most beautiful of early summer flowers, and those who wish to grow their own plants should save seeds now. Raising aquilegias from seed is a simple matter, as, indeed, it is with many ordinary hardy flowers. There are now many very beautiful varieties, and a packet of mixed seed will give great variety. The seed may be sown in boxes, or it may be sown on a border in the garden. It is preferable, we think, to sow in boxes filled with light soil, for then the seedlings can be better looked after while they are small. When an inch or so high, they may be transferred to a border that is partially shaded and that has been well dug. If the seedling plants are put out about 6 inches or 8 inches apart, they may remain there for some months, until, in fact, they are transferred to the positions in beds or borders where they are to flower next year. No hardy flower is more welcome in June than the aquilegia, and plants raised from seed in one's own garden give excellent results.

NOTES FOR AUGUST

It is not too late to sow some yellow turnip (rutabaga) seed. They will thrive during the cool days of autumn. Prepare your onion beds for September sowing. They will give you better results than "sets" planted in the spring. Cut out all the old raspberry canes and the weak new growth, leaving five or six sturdy canes to each root to insure a good crop next season. If you wish them to branch out, pinch the tops off those you decide to keep. As soon as the loganberries are all picked, cut out the old trailers and train up those intended for the new crop. Eight or ten runners are sufficient for each root. After selecting those you intend to propagate from, cut away everything else and cut back to the required length.

THE CULTURE OF EVERGREENS

About all there is to tree culture is to plant the tree. Everybody ought to know how to do that, for a man isn't really a man until he has planted some trees. And the culture of evergreens differ from that of ordinary trees in only four important respects.

1. Evergreens ought to be planted a month before summer drought, or winter cold is due.

This is because the roots of an evergreen have to supply the leaves with moisture every day in the year, and they have the best chance when the soil is warm and the conditions for growth favorable. But if you move an evergreen in winter the sunshine during warm spells and the wind at any time are likely to dry out the leaves faster than the frozen roots can supply the same. Consequently they turn yellow and die.

2. It is much more important to preserve a ball of roots with evergreens than with deciduous trees.

You can drag up a deciduous tree with scant ceremony, but back some of the branches to restore a fair proportion between root and top, and the thing may grow for you, although you don't deserve it. But you don't want to cut back an evergreen. You can't cut it back enough to restore a decent balance without ruining its beauty. About all you can do is to cut out the leader, not the branches.

3. Evergreens are far more sensitive than deciduous trees to drying out of the roots.

This is because they have so much resinous sap in their roots, which quickly dries on exposure to the air. Therefore the ball of roots ought to be carefully wrapped in a bag until the moment of planting. Nurseries always pack evergreens in bags with sphagnum moss to supply moisture to the roots.

Even if you are transplanting evergreens from the woods, or from a short distance on the home grounds, it will pay to "puddle" the roots or to put them in a wet canvas bag. Don't let the roots be exposed a second longer than is absolutely necessary. It is a crime to let a young evergreen lie around in the sun.

4. The roots of evergreens must be trimmed with more care than those of a deciduous tree.

Every good-sized root that is broken or ragged should have its end cut off square and clean. A ragged root is as dangerous as a ragged wound on your hand. It is bound to get full of dirt and germs.

Always mulch a conifer. Put six or eight inches of straw or other litter at the root of the tree, so as to keep all the moisture in the ground. Sun and wind evaporate it.

Never prune an evergreen. There ought to be a law against the barbaric practice of trimming off the lower branches of evergreens so that they stand up like so many half-grown roosters. It is just as cruel to the tree to do this as to dock a horse's tail—and just as beautiful. Some people have horses with docked tails; only vulgar and ignorant people "trim up" trees. Besides, you lose the best part of the tree's value as a wind-break.—Thos. MacAdam.

WHY EVERGREENS IN AUGUST?

Isn't August a strange month in which to plant evergreens? Not at all. It's quite the proper

time! It is better than May because of the spring rush. It is better than September because, the nurseryman is rushed then and we ought to be busy, too—planting bulbs and trees and getting ready for the winter.

Remember that evergreens are totally unlike deciduous trees in this respect: They are moved not in winter, but while the soil is warm and mellow, so that the roots can begin to work at once.

Any time during the growing season you can move evergreens provided you do two things: (1) Preserve a big ball of roots; (2) wrap a bag around the ball so that the air cannot dry out the roots, which are far more sensitive than those of deciduous trees.

Study evergreens now, pick out the best kinds, order them, plant them carefully the last week in August, and you will see the laugh on your friends who have a gardening thought once a year—in spring.

But don't plant evergreens in October!

MOST IMPORTANT THINGS

1. Send for midsummer catalogues and save a year on strawberries by planting potted strawberry plants. The same catalogues will show you how you can have celery this fall, even if you planted some this spring. If you want to make a delightful new acquaintance, sow tuberous or turnip-rooted chervil in August. The seeds lie dormant until next spring. The roots are boiled or eaten in stews, like carrots, but they have a different flavor. They will be ready to eat next August, but improve in flavor if left in the ground. Do not delay this until spring, because seeds kept dry overwinter sprout poorly or not at all.

PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS

Plant Bermuda lily bulbs for Christmas bloom in the greenhouse.

Sow pansy and English daisy seed for April bloom in coldframes.

Sow seeds of Alpine and other rock-

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Small Varieties With Fragrant Flowers.

Mathieu de Domblae, lilac color inclined to blue, very large inflorescences Charles X, dark red; La Tour d'Avrigne, dark lilac; Mme. Kreutzer, very fine; Toussaint Louverture, dark red; Marie Legraye, white, fine truss; Philomena, dark, first-rate variety; Souv. de Louis Späth, rich red, very fine trusses; Mlle. Fernande Viger, white; Camille de Rohan, dark red; rubra de Marly, pale lilac; Delphine, very dark bluish purple; Ianthe, purple, pale flesh.

Double-flowered Fragrant Varieties.

Senator Volland, lilac; Alphonse Lavalee, white; Mme. Abel Chatenay, white; Mme. Jules Flinger, lilac; Marie Lemire, white; Francois Morel, lilac; Monument Carnot, lilac.

Good varieties in which the fragrance is not so well defined are: Alba grandiflora, single white; Tournefort, lilac; Due d'Orleans, bluish lilac, large truss; Ville de Troyes, rich red; Compacta, single white.

All varieties of the common lilac thrive in rich loamy soil, which should be well worked previous to planting.

1. It is better than May because of the spring rush. It is better than September because, the nurseryman is rushed then and we ought to be busy, too—planting bulbs and trees and getting ready for the winter.

Remember that evergreens are totally unlike deciduous trees in this respect: They are moved not in winter, but while the soil is warm and mellow, so that the roots can begin to work at once.

Any time during the growing season you can move evergreens provided you do two things: (1) Preserve a big ball of roots; (2) wrap a bag around the ball so that the air cannot dry out the roots, which are far more sensitive than those of deciduous trees.

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THE PEONY

In recent years great strides have been made in the development of the peony. All through eastern and western Canada it is a brilliant success. At the Brandon Experiment Station, Manitoba, one clump had sixty fine blooms, and the plants never were mulched or manured. Most cheering reports come also from Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is encouraging to know that one of the most glorious, transcently beautiful and fragrant of flowers will grow anywhere that it is planted or horse radish can thrive. In fact, peony blooms are much finer in Canada than in Kansas or Nebraska, because the air is cooler. After years of careful testing, however, the writer finds a great difference in the hardiness of the different varieties. The new manual has thus classified them: the Indolent, the Sensitive, and the Free-blooming.

Those of you that have peonies, just watch them. Some kinds never seem to bloom. They give all their vigor to foliage. Others are nipped in the bud, and you will find a little black ball where there should be a flower. These are the sensitive ones. There will be others that glory in tribulation"; they care nothing for the sudden changes and severity of the weather or the untimely frosts.

Most of the kinds sent out by James Kelway & Son, of England, are very sensitive. I have had several kinds from them which have not given a bloom in five years. Now, as we raise peonies for flowers, we cannot give them a place if they cannot bloom in several years.

Some sorts bloom on the least provocation. We had a bad spring, some

days earlier than usual, and so on, never, however, allowing more than one bunch to a shoot. With trained knowledge, high culture and the use of concentrated manures, these weights may be, and are, greatly exceeded, and that without detriment to the vines; but to the amateur and beginner the rule is a safe one to follow.

All varieties of grapes will set free-

ly if the rods are occasionally tapped with the hands, to help to distribute the pollen, while they are in bloom. But in all cases the precaution should be taken, if possible, of slightly increasing the temperature by adding extra fire heat for a short time in order to provide a dry and warm atmosphere, so essential while this process is going on.

The sooner the berries are thinned after they are formed the better, except in the case of the beginner or the novice, when an advance is gained by a few days' delay—indeed, until the berries have attained the size of small sweet pea seeds—because the vines have not yet been in direct sunlight, nor too near the heat from the register or radiator.

At night set the vase containing the flowers in a vessel of water and place in a cool place. Some persons take the flowers from the vase and put in bowls of water where the stems will be covered nearly to the blossom, and out into which these are and to cut them out first. There are other points in thinning grapes to which attention should be given.

Generally speaking, it has been found that two-thirds of the berries of a bunch are to be removed.

This statement, however, requires qualifying. In the case of large-berried grapes, such as Foster's Seedling, Royal Ascot, Black Prince and the Muscadines, not more than half the berries should be thinned out. In the hands of an expert, however, this may be facilitated by reducing the number of berries to this standard at the first thinning, when the bunch will require very little further attention than has been done, to see if any further thinning is needed.

At the same time, in the case of small-berried grapes, such as the Thompson Seedless, it is much facilitated by reducing the number of berries to this standard at the first thinning, when the bunch will require very little further attention than has been done, to see if any further thinning is needed.

At the same time, in the case of small-berried grapes, such as the Thompson Seedless, it is much facilitated by reducing the number of berries to this standard at the first thinning, when the bunch will require very little further attention than has been done, to see if any further thinning is needed.

The buds, before they open, resemble very much a white fuchsia bell in form. They are a beautiful waxy white color when open, except the stamens, which are yellow. The flowers are very fragrant, of a pleasing spicy nature. I have few plants in the park that call for more praise from me than Styrax Japonica.

STYRAX JAPONICA

The beautiful shrub or small tree, Styrax Japonica, blooms in June. It is a native of China and Japan, from where we get, and have got, many beautiful and valuable plants. This is not, by any means, the least valuable, where it proves to be hardy.

Styrax Japonica is a handsome shrub of very graceful habit.

It is the hardiest of its class; and no doubt it will be a surprise to many to know that this very beautiful plant thrives, perhaps, better in this locality than in Japan.

I believe that it will thrive still further north than Niagara Falls. It should get a fair trial, anyway. The best authority in the United States says that it is hardy as far north as Massachusetts in sheltered situations.

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WALKS AND DRIVEWAYS

When planning new grounds, walks and driveways must be taken into consideration. On large grounds they should

THE SIMPLE LIFE



with you when the birds are fed, many chilled eggs will result.

Never feed out of doors under any circumstances in either summer or winter if you wish best results. Besides the loss due to the sunburns, there is the loss due to sudden rains, which not only spoils the feed, but prevents birds from feeding. Be sure that every grain of feed is sound and strictly first-class, and by all means avoid musty grain.

Because one of the feeds mentioned may sometimes be quite cheap, do not be tempted to feed largely of it in order to cut down expenses. This practice is the cause of much trouble and the breeder is urged to always give the birds variety.

But it is generally understood that men do not like geese because they talk so much—geese are like women, they will have the last word, and when you call dinner they are sure to answer, but I do not feel annoyed by them, because I like to raise them, and will tell you my method for raising and caring for the young goslings. For good results you must have good breeding stock. The gander should be two years old, mated with two geese not younger than two years old. They can be six years old and have good results, for the older the geese are better breeders they make; but the ganders are not profitable to keep when they are over five years old. Care should be taken and not let them get too fat during the winter, for, if they are, the eggs will not be fertile. They do not require a very warm place—in fact, they do a little better to shift for themselves a greater part of the time. I turn mine out in the yard with the stock, and they are in better condition for use. In the spring, and I have better luck with my goslings. They should begin to lay in the middle of March. If I wish the geese to keep on laying I set the eggs under hens, but set the geese at the same time if I wish, but if not, I raise them nicely with the hen, then they can be made to lay two or three litters of eggs. I know of forty goslings being raised from two geese last year. They were pastured like cattle and were very little trouble to the owner after starting them to growing. When the gosling hatch leave them in the nest until strong. If the hen is kind and not restless they do much better than to take them out of the nest and wrap them up in flannel, but I have taken them out of the nest and had good success with them. I once owned a goose that when she was hatching would sit down on her eggs until the goslings were taken out of her nest, then she sat quietly until more hatched, when the goslings were all out and are strong. If it is warm and dry, I take them to a grassy spot, where I have built a yard as runway, and put them in a coop. If I put them with a hen, if with the goose I put her down in the yard and feed the old goose, but I do not feed the goslings until thirty-six hours, as the yolk of the egg supplies all the nourishment that is needed.

For the first feed I give them a little oatmeal sprinkled on their backs. By sprinkling it on their backs I can easily teach them to eat. They are very little trouble after that. I keep them in the yard three or four days and then turn them out to go where they wish, giving them plenty of fresh water to drink, and turning them into a sheltered place at night, and always getting them under cover when it rains, for a hard rain will kill a gosling. They are not subject to any disease of any kind, and one can just see them grow every day.

PIGEON FARM NOTES

In nearly every book about pigeons considerable space is devoted to the ailments of the birds and the various remedies and treatments for their cure. This is all interesting, and some few cases may be of benefit to the birds, but in most cases I very much doubt if a permanent cure is effected, and generally, the remedies and treatments must cause the birds a great deal of discomfort and suffering.

For a good many years before going into squab farming I kept quite a flock of fancy pigeons without any idea of obtaining a profit, but just simply for pleasure. They were very tame and would crowd around me at any time and eat hemp seed and other dainties from my hands. Of course among the lot there were special favorites which were very particular pets and seemed to take as much pleasure in my visits to their quarters as I experienced myself. These special favorites were not always the most valuable or most beautiful specimens of the flock, but our friendship had probably developed from some particular sociability on the part of the bird or some other pleasing peculiarity. The result was, if one of them became ill or sustained an injury, it was a labor of love to do all in my power to make it more comfortable. The books were consulted, and many a disagreeable dose was administered with the best intentions of kindness, but I really believe now, a sudden death would have been more merciful and kinder. And as for practical usefulness, in most cases there is no question of it. But the time spent on them and the trifling expense of the remedies, did not enter into the question; a person fond of his pets takes the greatest pleasure in caring for them to the best of his ability.

In squab farming the conditions are different. For while a squab farmer may have particular favorites and intimates in the flock, still the primary object is to improve the flock and make money in the business.

And the time and expense for the treatment of a number of birds would be quite considerable in the average new flock. But the greatest expense to the farmer would be, in my opinion, not the time spent in treating the patients nor in the cost of the remedies, but in the injury it would do to the general health and vigor of his flock by breeding from some semi-convalescents, for there would probably be a few birds which would survive the dosing and regain enough strength to reproduce their sickly kind.

I have tried both ways, and have concluded to my own satisfaction that without exception the hatchet cure is not only the most merciful, but the most profitable treatment for all sick pigeons. And I will venture to say that where in-breeding (which is the most prolific cause of lost strength and vigor) is avoided, and where every sick bird is promptly caught and killed as soon as discovered, it will not be over twelve months before cases of illness are rare. And if this plan is consistently followed for a few years, and only the very finest youngsters are saved each year for future breeders, the pigeons will seem to be almost immune from disease, and will increase in size, vigor and productive-ness as time goes on. All this, of course, is based on the supposition that proper food and care will be given to the pigeons all the time. This is not based on theory alone, but has been the result of my own experience in caring for them.

A peck, as a measure. In the morning I give equal parts of corn, wheat and peas well mixed, feeding two measures of feed to fifty pairs of breeders. The rations for the afternoon is kaffir corn, wheat and peas in equal parts. In the winter, just before the birds go to roost in the evening, I feed them whole corn to warm them up. I scatter it on the ground out in the open fly and in hustling for it they are also warmed up. On Wednesdays and Sundays I feed a good quantity of hemp-seed. Care must be taken in feeding this that one does not feed too much, for too much is worse than none at all. A little rice once in a while does not harm pigeons and helps vary the feed.

The birds should be fed at a regular time, say 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. Be sure to attend to the feeding yourself so that the birds will learn that you are their master and not be afraid of you whenever you enter the loft. If you allow strangers to go into the loft

POULTRY NOTES

There have been many reports of artificially hatched chicks dying during the first ten days in the brooder. Most of these die from looseness of the bowels, or what is commonly known among poultrymen as white diarrhoea.

Different breeders have different theories as to the cause of this trouble, among them being irregular temperature, lack of vitality of breeding stock, improper feeding and poor ventilation; the latter applying not only to the brooder, but also to rooms in which the incubators are run.

The department of agriculture has just received a report from the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station on experiments and observations made along this line, the conclusions being that the trouble lies in use of musty food, with the aid of faulty brooders, chills, overheating, improper ventilation and lack of vitality of parent stock.

Some wonder why squabs die in the nest or get on the floor or do not fatten up properly. Very frequently the reason is that the old birds are not properly fed. We should always bear in mind that a squab is very different from a chick. A newly-hatched chick can run about and feed itself, but a squab must depend upon its parents for its food. For about five days it requires special food, commonly called "pigeon milk," a creamy substance contained in the crops of the pigeons, and which they have the power to eject through their mouths into the mouths of their youngsters. Gradually this food is changed and grain is fed them by the same process.

A generous supply of fresh pure water should be supplied in their drinking pans. I use in the winter a one-gallon galvanized pan which is not affected by the weather. I do not use a pan like this in the summer time because a green scum forms upon the pan despite your best efforts to keep it away. This green substance is poisonous. In the summer I use a common one-gallon milk crock, and find them much cleaner and they keep the water cooler. The flock should be watered twice a day just before the birds are fed. The drinking pans should be thoroughly cleaned before they are filled, thus avoiding disease. Rusty nails and stone lime placed in the water pans once a week will help the fountain should be disinfected by using five drops of carbolic acid to a gallon of water. If this acid is left in the water all day and the birds drink it, it will not hurt them in the least.

QUACKS

Keep the litter in the duck house dry by frequent changing. The ducks are great muskers.

For early spring mating, use one drake to five or six ducks. Later the number of ducks can be nearly doubled.

The duck yard should slope towards the east or south and be naturally well drained, otherwise they will make it muddy, to their delight and your disgust.

Ducks can be raised without free range. In fact, they should be kept away from the hog lots or stock yards, where the clumsy birds are at the mercy of the stock.

HANDLING THE COLTS

There are farmers whose colts are always gentle and easy to catch out in the fields, while there are others whose colts are always wild, breaking away when the owner approaches, as if he were a stranger to them. Men of the former class tell me that their colts in that condition are half broken, and they are about right about it. If you will notice one of these cases you will see how nicely he progresses with his work and how soon he is driving that animal. These colts have confidence in their master, a point the other man must win before he can proceed right. Of course he can by intrigue catch it and by main force hitch it up then turn it out to run away with the wagon first thing, but that is not training the colt in the right away. In fact he is making poor progress training it at all. There are some men who think that it does no harm for a colt to run away when being broken, but very much harm is done, a great deal more than is at first apparent. The writer had a neighbor who was of this opinion and who would strap the harness on a pair of green mules and hitch them to a wagon first place, then with a driver on the seat turn them out on the high-way to run off first thing. Well, the mules took care of their mule-ships and no accident occurred; but was no harm done? Why those mules ran away almost every time they had a chance after that first lesson. Now mules are great creatures of example and habit and as the first impression is the most lasting, we should be careful to teach them only just what we want them to know and that does not include running away.

To get a colt gentle, we must spend some time with it and try to gain its confidence by kind treatment and attention; after that point is gained we may proceed to get it acquainted with the harness and the art of leading. A few repetitions and we are ready to hitch it to a wagon or plow and give it its first practical lesson. This should be done by hitching it up beside an old horse or mule to act as a guide and to keep the youngster in its place. After each one has been broken in this way they can be worked as a team. Colts broken in this manner are well broken. The turning plow is, I think, the best place to give the colt its first lesson, but it often is desirable to break it to the wagon in the winter so as to get ready to work before spring. By so doing the shoulders will be toughened so that they are more able to stand the racket.

Sore shoulders are a great drawback and often cause loss of the use of the animal for that season. This is especially troublesome in working young stock and it is policy to be toughening the shoulders as you go along with the breaking. Bathing as soon as unbarred with salty water is a good plan and should be kept up during most of the first season. Particular attention should be given to fitting the animal's shoulders with perfect fitting collars, and these with proper hames. Only stout harness should be used.

The colt's education should begin early for very much the same reasons that the child's should. I like to halter break the colt or yearling, then next year break to a wagon or plow, giving only light work, but giving lessons often. The mule at two and the horse colt at three can stand quite a lot of work if judiciously driven up.

SOME GOOD ADVICE

The man who raises scrub stock usually raises scrub grain.

Thorough preparation is half the cultivation. Our farm readers will realize this in growth of crops next season.

A farmer should watch the market. A good seller is usually a successful farmer. With this watching seek to

prepare for the market a prime article which will bring a high price on its merit.

Don't burn the straw. Use it for bedding for the stock and return it to soil to renew fertility.

The small potatoes and other refuse vegetables can be cooked up into god feed.

There is no play connected with a living, neither is there any play work connected with any department of farm work.

These spongy places in the road may be successfully drained by tile. Drainage is the first essential in the improvement of a road.

SHEEP RAISING

Lambs make larger gains in feeding than old sheep.

Medium sized sheep usually have the heaviest fleeces.

Give the sheep a chance to gather up the harvest aftermath.

Sheep should always have shelter when needed, more especially from wet than from cold.

The man who suffers his flock to be picked, let the price be ever so large, is in the end beating himself.

Sheep require a clean place to eat and must have it or else their health will be impaired and food wasted.

Mutton raising, when properly managed, is one of the greatest money-making industries known to the American public.

You must give careful attention to both the selection of the ram and ewes in order to "do your best" in the sheep industry.

When starting in the sheep business, use sound judgment and continue to do so, and your reward will be bountiful in every way.

About the most unfavorable condition under which sheep can be kept is to constantly subject them to feeding in low marshy pastures.

A ewe in very poor condition is very apt not to own her lamb, so that it is an item to keep the ewes in a good condition at this time.

It is the manner in which wool is cleaned, not its condition, that gives it to the proper class where it belongs among the three conditions of wool.

Breed for size, weight of fleece, evenness of distribution over the body, for length of staple and firmness; for vigor, healthfulness and constitution.

He who teases the ram lamb is sowing the seed for future trouble. Rams will generally remain gentle and easily handled when they are not tormented into rage.

Sheep and swine, kept constantly on wooden floors, often have hoofs grown badly out of shape; such hoofs should be frequently pared and shortened to bring them in shape.

The only safe rule is to keep the best, cutting out what are the least desirable, selling to those willing to put chore thereby, keeping the best results of your own breeding.

While a small bunch of sheep can be kept on any farm to good advantage, they serve a double purpose, as they enrich the farm and bring a cash income at the same time.

Usually there is more dirt in the neck than in all the rest of the fleece put together, and this is generally the fault of the racks. A little attention to their construction may remedy this evil.

Too many, in estimating the returns from the flock, fail to count the manure, and yet, if properly managed, the manure will pay well for the time and labor required to care for the flock.

Sheep ought not to be compelled to drink ice cold water. Usually fresh pumped water from the well is several degrees above freezing and this should be supplied to the sheep when ever possible.

Rape seed sown in the corn fields at the last cultivation will produce a low cost, a very heavy forage crop.

Sheep turned in such a patch will in no way damage the corn, but will gather up the fallen ears.

Whenever a sheep boar begins to turn itself people try to see how deep they can get in the sheep business. The right way to do is to figure how many sheep you think you need, then buy half as many. You can raise the other half and sell them to yourself, getting some valuable experience at the same time.—American Stockman.

THE COW AND THE CALF

This is the time of year when many cows are being dried off preparatory becoming fresh. She should have full four weeks' rest before time for the calf to arrive. During these last four weeks she should be fed on good nutritious food consisting of clover hay with liberal messes of bran with tonics and condition powder if necessary to keep her in the proper condition for the emergency to come.

In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred these careful attentions may not be necessary and the cow will get along all right and apparently do as well as rough it, but who knows but your cow may be the hundredth one and you lose her from milk fever or some other disease that can be attributed to improper care. I think I can hear you say that if I had fed her some bran a few weeks before I believe she would have been all right.

A cow don't have to be fat to be in the proper condition for calving. She should be in good enough condition to be strong and healthy. A fat cow may be in the very worst kind of condition, and this is the reason why so many fat cows die of milk fever after becoming fresh.

Keep their appetites good, bowls loose with plenty of exercise and good water, with proper feed and there will not be much danger but the cow will come out all right with a good strong, healthy calf, that is well born and ready to start on the way for a good, healthy, profitable animal.

I will not say anything about teaching the calf to drink milk, for everybody has had his ups and downs at that, and each has his own way, which is always the best way and there is

no use trying to change his mind.

But the calf should in very early life be taught to eat hay and oats.

Keep some good fresh clover hay where it can get at it at will; keep a shallow box of oats where it can nose around it, and if the oats get stale, clean out the box and put fresh in.

In a very short time your calf will be eating both oats and hay, which after learning to eat well you can fool him by sickening the milk and putting a little water in it if milk is scarce.

By working him gradually you can work off your butter milk on him and lots of other things that you thought a calf would not eat or drink, and he will grow and do well.

Don't turn him out when the first green grass comes, but keep him shut up in a cool dry place where he can get all the good clover hay he can eat in connection with his other feed and you will have a calf that will "knock the socks off" any grass fed calf you ever saw.

The calf pasture is one of the worst things a farmer ever had for his calf. Nine times out of ten young grass will give them the scouring. When this happens your calf is practically ruined.

Whatever you do, don't feed so as to give the scouring. I have seen people so anxious to get the calf to drink sour milk that they changed too suddenly from sweet to sour. All changes should be made very gradually.

I would like to emphasize the fact that it is not best to turn the calf on grass. Keep it in a good healthy roomy place all summer rather than turn it on young grass. Don't turn it out, any way, until July, and then it will be better to turn out only at nights to avoid sunshine and flies. Hot sunshines and flies do a whole lot of harm to young calves. Their skins are thin and it hurts and annoys them so they won't grow. But if kept shut up their quarters should be roomy, healthy and not too light, so flies will not bother so much.

But some will say this is too much bother. But it is not half the bother that it is to go down back of the barn to the calf lot to feed a lot of scouring calves twice a day. The men can keep before them and the boys and girls can carry them their slops and do it all easier than in the lot.

Then think of so much better calves. If treated this way you will have yearlings as big as two-year-olds. If you don't believe it, try it. If you have two calves turn one out and keep the other up. See which enjoys itself the best and note which brings you the most money.

POTATO SPRAYING HINTS

In 1905 there was published a bulletin on "Potato Culture" by W. T. Macoun, horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which every potato grower should procure and carefully read. We presume it is still

around and sniffed the bandaged member critically.

"Ah, yes," went on the doctor, in his professional tone. "I see. Just dropped in to have the bandage readjusted. Very well, sir; step into the consulting room, please."

The doctor, always careful of his patients, locked Beans securely in the office when he went for his evening meal—which was called supper as yet, in Onokis—and when he returned he brought with him a substantial bundle tied up in butcher's wrapping paper. Now, it may not have occurred to the doctor—or it may—that a dog with tendencies inherited from ancestors who knew a fiercer struggle for existence will nearly always return to a place where he has been fed to see if there isn't something more to be had. At any rate, the doctor fed Beans heartily that evening.

"Now," he said, when the dog had finished and was tidying up his chops with a sinuously active tongue, "I suppose I'll have to take you home."

His guilty conscience seemed almost to detect a smile on Beans' face, but, when he looked sharply a second time, the dog's blinking eyes were gazing up at him in all seriousness.

"Um—um—in," he mumbled, glancing at his watch, "not seven o'clock yet. It's pretty early to make a—But, darn it, I'm not! I'm only taking the dog home. I'll be back in half an hour. Come on, Beans!"

But among the few light sleeping Onokis citizens the query the next day was, "Who the Dickens do you suppose was going along Main street about midnight, whistling like a circus calliope?"

The fact that Beans was sure of a meal at either the Doctor's office or the Cardigan home may have caused some confusion in his mind as to his ownership. At any rate he apparently strove to compromise the matter by a pretty equal division of the favor of his presence. So, after vigorously convincing certain curious dogs in town that his comings and goings were none of their business, he trotted back and forth attending strictly to his own affairs and helping certain other people pass a pleasant summer.

It was with an air of more than usual importance that he pranced up to the hammock, where his mistress was lying one September afternoon, and instantly demanded her attention. Miss Bessie was reading, and was not inclined to brook an interruption. But when Beans put his forepaws up on the hammock and stuck his muzzle in her face she swung herself into a sitting position and seized him by the collar. To it was fastened an envelope addressed:

MISS BESSIE CARDIGAN
Kindness of Beans.

Certainly it was natural that the novelty of receiving mail in such a manner should have made her fingers more than usually eager to open the envelope. But, after all, the enclosure only read:

DEAR MISS CARDIGAN.—I take the liberty of sending you this little note to show you what a smart dog Beans is, and to give him an opportunity to demonstrate the versatility of his accomplishments.—Sincerely yours,

LAMBERT HUSTON.

Now there was, of course, no reason why such a simple note should have been read more than once, nor that Beans should have been encouraged to imperil his digestion with half a dozen lumps of sugar, but when one is living in the best part of the twenties one does not require a reason for

everything. And the next morning—more courtesy required an acknowledgment—Beans raced into the Doctor's office bearing on his collar a small white envelope, rather dusty from its travels—but the Doctor did not mind the dust.

With Beans the matter became a favorite game, and it was doubtless due to his insistence that, despite the Doctor's more than occasional calls at the Cardigan home and frequent rides about the country with Miss Bessie in her pony car, there was a daily exchange of mail by this exclusive rural free delivery route.

Meantime affairs were going well and ill with the doctor. Patients were coming with an increasing confidence that was not only encouraging and remunerative, but made even him feel that perhaps there might be a future for him, while President Bowersmith wagged his beard and knowingly reiterated to his associates that he knew the young man was a comer when he picked him out for Onokis.

But, on the other hand, the Doctor suffered a good deal of mental distress, complicated with exquisitely painful, but much pampered, cardiac symptoms. The Colonel was so distractingly well to do and his daughter was accustomed to so many of the luxuries of life which—

Late into the night the Doctor sat at his desk writing. It seemed to him that if he could just put the whole story, the whole argument, his whole hope of the future into writing, he would feel better about it. He even went so far as to enclose the result in an envelope and address it. Then he went to bed to dream over it.

The next morning Beans found his friend unusually absent minded and inattentive. To be sure the dog was kindly received—and fed—but there was little conversation, and the Doctor soon gave himself up to his pipe and silent meditation on the porch.

Beans was puzzled. He felt that something was wrong, and that it was his duty to set matters right. So he investigated—sniffed all about the premises, indeed, looking for the difficulty. He even climbed up on the Doctor's chair and nosed suspiciously over the desk, and—why, yes, to be sure, there it was! For some reason or other the doctor had forgotten, but Beans was a dog that never forgot and never neglected his duty.

Five minutes after, when the Doctor called him, Beans did not respond. He was gone.

So the doctor wrote on his slate that he had gone to attend a patient in the country, and would return at five in the afternoon.

When he got back to the office that evening, dead tired after a day of hard work and anxiety, Beans was waiting for him on the porch. His stump of a tail did more than wag, it actually vibrated—indicating extreme satisfaction with himself—as he plumped at the Doctor and jumped and snapped at him in a cordial and enthusiastic welcome. Then he dashed back to the porch and picked up something which he brought and dropped at the Doctor's feet.

It was a little white envelope, dusty, bearing the marks of the dog's teeth and generally mussed, but, nevertheless, to the weary Doctor very refreshing to receive. As he stared at the enclosure he caught his breath sharply and his hand trembled slightly; then the little wrinkles of anxiety which were beginning to mark his forehead smoothed themselves out and a great light of triumphant happiness spread over his face as he read: "Come this evening. BESSIE."

For she had never signed one of her notes "Bessie" before.

Memoirs of Long Ago

The memoirs of Ann Lady Fanshawe, 1600-72, reprinted from the original manuscript in the possession of Mr. Evelyn John Fanshawe of Parsloes, London Times.—The memoirs of Lady Fanshawe are probably the memoirs of many other ladies of her time who did not go to the trouble of writing them down. Such were the stories that were current in halls and manor-houses all over England in the luxurious Restoration days; how "your father was the tenderest father imaginable," how he loved hospitality, which he thought "wholly essential for the constitution of England"; was loyal, honest, and walked often with a poetry book in his hand; listen, then, while I tell you how he lived, so that you may live like him, and grow up true and charitable and discreet. The writer, in this instance, might go on to speak of grandfathers and uncles and aunts, all of them "honest, worthy, virtuous men and women who served God in their generation" and lay now obscure beneath their tombs. Indeed, she could hint at far generations, doubtless once practising the same virtues, who had accumulated in the chancel of the church at Dronfield, and bore the same name, spelt variously fanchel, fannall, or Fanshawe, above them. Nor would it be hard for a stranger who finds himself in that churchyard, or comes upon the low little stone house from which they issued, to perceive a family history running alongside of all seasons of English life. Inconspicuously, as a murmured accompaniment. So set humming, the whole land seems to swim in a pleasant kind of harmony, in which no age is more present than another, and all are of the one piece.

Lady Fanshawe's memories serve but to freshen colors now grown dim; one might read them beneath the yew tree on a hot summer day with no sense of incongruity, no discrepancy. She was the daughter of Sir John Harrison, and, through her mother, cousin already of the Fanshawes family; her father was a member of five parliaments, and a devoted servant of the royal cause, which, as a rich man, he supported with his purse. Ann was educated in "working all sorts of fine works with my needle, and learning French, singing, the lute, the virginals, and dancing"; but a vigorous love of "active pastime" breaking through her restraints made her "that which we graver people call a hoying girl." At Oxford, where they had come with the Court, she married her husband, Sir Richard Fanshawe, the tall of battles in her ears, sickness and the spectacle of war before her eyes; and immediately the turbulent business that was to last their life together began. She makes, as perhaps she once made on her knees, some solemn little preface to this undertaking—"as faith is the evidence of things not seen, so we upon so righteous a cause cheerfully resolved to suffer what that would drive us to." And, without further meditation, she began her voyages and shipwrecks and adventures, till having lavished herself with characteristic profusion—bearing eighteen children in twenty-one years, for example, and losing

most of them—she was laid in the church of Ware beside her husband. It is the lack of meditation in proportion to so much action that strikes the reader, and colors, if we do not mean rather washes with a single shade, the whole book. The atmosphere is singularly clear; you see what happens now and what comes next, the clothes Sir Richard wore, the wondrous fruits that dropped from trees, the commodities of the land, the detail and solidity of things as in a child's story of adventure. It is a method full of charm; a method, it seems, that marks another age. Indeed, we should miss a great deal if we tried to convince Lady Fanshawe of much fine feeling; it is precisely her candor and simplicity that are valuable, adding nothing to the fact, but, at the same time, in no way obscuring it.

"In October, as I told you, my husband and I went into France by way of Portsmouth, where, walking by the sea-side, two ships of the Dutch shot bullets at us, so near that we heard them whiz by us; at which I called my husband to make haste back, and began to run. But he altered not his pace, saying, If we must be killed, it were as good to be killed walking as running."

An attitude of mind which Lady Fanshawe gives us to understand is proper to a nobleman on all occasions. Such is the rather serene and florid spirit, easily to be made visible to the eye, in which the whole drama is presented—the two embassies to Madrid, the shipwrecks, the scene from Cork, the imprisonment of Sir Richard, their adventures stir in them no petty feelings of resentment against men or against nature; it is the lot of gallant knights to tilt nobly against obstacles, as the knights in "The Faerie Queene" proved their chivalry against the monsters of allegory. So, when they part with Charles I:

"I prayed God to preserve His Majesty... He stroked me on the cheek and said, 'Child, if God pleaseth it shall be so, but both you and I must submit to God's will.' ... Thus did we part from that glorious sun within a few months after set, to the grief of all Christians, that were not forsaken by God."

The phrase is round; it gives the surface and the ceremony, much as a curtsey duly regulated expresses what it is proper to tell in the presence of the Sovereign; but the pen is scarcely more subtle than the knee. After all we must allow that in an age when there was so much ceremony, so much action needed merely to cross to Spain—we saw coming towards us with full sail a Turkish galley, well manned, and we believed we should all be carried away slaves—it would have needed a deeper mind than Lady Fanshawe's to accept all these events and stain them in any peculiar dye, or crack them open and show what was inside. As it is, there is so much of a likeness between one thing and another as they appear in this medium that we give almost the same value to the story of the little Portuguese boy who was rolled in honey as to the Restoration of Charles II. On both occasions it is the show that the writer lay before us, without comment, almost without arrangement. But the

whole book remains curious, delightful so far as Lady Fanshawe is concerned, elaborate and admirable so far as we can absorb her editor. The touch, "a real personage, whose memory is speedily dear to the family of her husband," colors much very pleasantly that we are apt to call mere antiquarianism. Lady Fanshawe, it seems, is still a grandmother.

The Way to the Stars

G. K. Chesterton, in the Daily News, London.

All Edinburgh is darkened with a cloudy and purple darkness, for the clouds cling close about the city, as they always ought to cling; and it is raining, as it always is and always ought to be. Whoever invented the phrase "blowing great guns" meant it for a wind like the wind that is now blowing; for the wind is really like great guns, as it comes in explosive blasts, one after another, that have the reverberation of artillery. In this rain and wind, and in a state of great joy, though of confused intelligence, I am walking the steep, bleak streets, amid human failures, faint and feeble, and full of that sense of defeat which our poets call a Celtic sorrow.

But every city is not like Birmingham, a home of lost causes. Some cities are really successful, and present the gold and definite achievement of the thing at which their builders aimed; and when they do this they present, just as a fine statue presents, something of the direct divinity of man, something immeasurably superior to mere nature, to mere common mountaineers, to mere vulgar stars. The urban civilization of Britain is doubtless dull compared with the duller horsepond in the real country. But the eternal cataclysm and the sea in all its thunders and splendors are utterly commonplace compared with a real city. Birmingham is a failure, not because it is not enough of a city, because it is a jungle, because it is confused and anarchic, and surging with selfish and materialistic energies. In short, the modern town is offensive because it is a great deal too like nature; a great deal too like the country.

From where I stand I can see the sombre pillars of the Scott monument, like a tangle of great trees, and between them and behind them shoulder of Arthur's seat. They both show a dark and decisive outline; but I know the real difference between them; and the real difference is the whole difference between the handwork and the image of God. The difference is that the outline of the mountains looks decisive, but the outline of the monument is decisive. If I went to the top of the mountain (which I have not) I would consider the people looking out of the Royal hotel I know that I should find lines of clay, vague masses of grass. Everything which my contemporaries call evolutionary, and I call without form and void. But if I were to climb up the face of the Scott monument (which would considerably surprise the people looking out of the Royal hotel) I know that I should find lines of sculpture and masonry which were meant to be decisive, and are decisive. In a word I should find certainly or conviction or dogma, which is the thing that belongs to man only, and which, if you take it away from him, will not leave him even a man. For it is the whole business of humanity in this world to deny evolution, to make absolute distinctions, to take a pencil and draw round certain actions a line that nature does not recognize; to take a pencil and draw round the human face a black line that is not there. I repeat, it is the business of the divine human reason to deny that evolutionary appearance whereby all species melt into each other. This is probably what was meant by Adam naming the animal.

As I turn indoors another great roar of wind breaks about the monument, as if the giant it symbolizes had died about in his sleep. And it is with a sense of the namelessly appropriate that my thoughts rest for a moment upon that enormous and unequal writer who has just this difference from Dickens, from Thackeray, from Jane Austen, from George Eliot, from all his equals, that he had some manner of suggesting at certain moments that every man he wrote of was a king in disguise.

A shepherd's van (without wheels) is used as a postoffice at the primitive seaside hamlet of Holywell (Dorset), the loneliness of which is immortalized by Mr. Thomas Hardy in his Weymouth. The "Distracted Preacher" telegrams are dispatched from the coast-guard station.

Commentary on the First Gospel

The great critical undertaking, of which this volume is a further instalment, is proceeding somewhat slowly, says the London Times review. We recently noticed the two volumes in which Dr. Briggs, of New York, has dealt with the Psalter; but the fact that the book now before us has a Gospel as its subject may well remind us that is already over ten years since we first made acquaintance with Dr. Plummer's splendid commentary on St. Luke. Such an interval in the midst of a series is bound to make itself felt. The reader will be conscious of differences of method and of treatment, which arise from something more than the mere difference of personal characteristics between author and author. During the years that have thus elapsed men's thoughts and researches have somehow changed their object. What is looked for in a critical and exceptional commentary becomes somehow different, till it is almost difficult to realize that Dr. Plummer's work and Mr. Allen's belong to the same undertaking. Still more is the change of standpoint in the process of Biblical expositions noteworthy and, indeed, obvious when we pass back to the series which alone can compete in interest with this of Messrs. T. and R. Clark—the "Speaker's Commentary." Take the most familiar volume in the latter, perhaps the only one now commonly in use, Dr. Westcott's "St. John." Consider its conception of what it is the business of the critical expositor, and of the Evangelist in regard to which the author of the First Gospel is found sometimes abbreviating narratives and sometimes expanding discourses; (2) a source represented by the matter common to the first Gospel and the third, Mr. Allen's view being that St. Luke probably wrote his account after reading "St. Matthew," a view which seems to us to rest upon an exaggerated idea of the speedy circulation of evangelical documents among first-century Christians, and which may even imply that St. Luke thought St. Matthew's less trustworthy than his own production; and (3) the Logia, which the editor of the first Gospel probably read in a Greek translation from the Aramaic.

Obviously we have to change our whole conception of the work of an Evangelist. We must submit to be told that "traditional commentators" have used certain "assumptions" as a ground for teaching the Gospels in a wholly artificial manner." We had thought of an Evangelist as one who, as it were, put the best of himself, his divinely guided self, into the compilation of a life of Christ. But now we must to a large extent give up the idea of the Evangelist as a personal witness, possessed with the vital import of the facts committed to his own knowledge. We must talk, says the new method, not of Matthew the publican, but of the "editor." "If the five passages quoted above," says Mr. Allen, "represent a uniform tradition, the only course open to us is to assert that tradition has here gone astray." We sacrifice the idea that we are dealing with a document originally written in Hebrew, and for that we need not grieve; but, when it is added that it is not likely to have been in its present form, "the work of an Apostle," the verdict brings with it a sense of loss, the loss of a nearness to the personal source of truth, which we had learnt to associate with the only Synoptic Gospel to which the name of an Apostle has been immemorially attached.

Mr. Allen gives some interesting, if somewhat subjective reasons, for the association of St. Matthew's name with this document. Briefly, he thinks the fact to be that the name was transferred from the Logia to the canonical document. But we are more concerned to ask what we have gained by this new criticism. Roughly, the

passages in Eusebius, the statements of Papias, Ireneaus, and Origen, and two which the historian gives as his own view. These imply that in the second, third, and fourth centuries it was currently believed that the first Gospel was the work of Matthew, the ex-publican and Apostle who wrote it in Hebrew, each man, as Papias says, interpreting it as he was able. Now it is Mr. Allen's business to pull down this traditional structure; in fact, long before he reaches his decision as to the author, the process of demolition has been practically completed. For the contents, the arrangement, and the closely analysed diction of the document have been proved to have various independent sources with which recent investigations have made students familiar. If any stray student is not familiar, he only needs to purchase Dr. Arthur Wright's Greek synopsis of the Gospels to become so. These sources, briefly, are—(1) St. Mark's Gospel, in regard to which the author of the First Gospel is found sometimes abbreviating narratives and sometimes expanding discourses; (2) a source represented by the matter common to the first Gospel and the third, Mr. Allen's view being that St. Luke probably wrote his account after reading "St. Matthew," a view which seems to us to rest upon an exaggerated idea of the speedy circulation of evangelical documents among first-century Christians, and which may even imply that St. Luke thought St. Matthew's less trustworthy than his own production; and (3) the Logia, which the editor of the first Gospel probably read in a Greek translation from the Aramaic.

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First of all, there is here no Westcottian upbuilding of the case for the traditional view of the authorship. We start our section on "The Author" by giving the text of five familiar

passages in the numerous books and pamphlets published by the Order and in its official magazine, "The Herald of the Golden Age." The way is made comparatively easy for the would-be food reformer, and when one reads the guide-books that are issued by the order, one is compelled to admit that the not only is the path of the humane-dietist a feasible one, but also most pleasant and inviting. For such a variety of toothsome recipes are included in the programme that the average reader is constrained to exclaim, apart from all humane considerations, "Almost thou persuadest me to become a fruitarian."

The chief arguments employed to justify this proposed amendment of the dietary regimen of Christendom are as follows:

1. Flesh-food is unhygienic, being always laden with uric acid and other waste products and often infected with disease germs as well, for most animals are suffering from some malady or other when killed. Many of our most prevalent and distressing maladies, such as cancer, appendicitis, gouty diseases, consumption and other tubercular troubles, etc., are to a great extent directly or indirectly the result of this unnatural habit. Thus it is urged with much reason by the apostles of the bloodless diet, that an immense amount of human pain and sorrow would be prevented if people could be persuaded to live upon pure flesh.

2. Flesh-food is quite unnecessary; more than half the human race live without it and maintain health and strength, both of mind and body. Most of long-distance athletic records are held today by abstainers from flesh, and many of the greatest men in history were such, including Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Aristotle, Buddha, and the Apostles and early fathers of the Christian Church.

3. Because of the barbarity and cruelty that is inseparable from the system of rearing, transporting, and slaughtering animals for food, flesh-eating is unjustifiable from a moral and humane standpoint. The sentiment of cruelty to animals.

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5. The carnivorous habit leads to the hydrocephalic evil, intemperance, it being a fact that a fruitarian drunkard is unknown, and the "Drunk Problem" does not exist in countries where flesh is not eaten.

6. And last, but not least. The wholesale and ruthless massacre of animals which takes place in Christendom (involving the cruel death of at least

3 A Page of Miscellany From Sundry Sources

A Notable Libel Suit

Half a million dollars is a lot of money for a proprietor to pay for fighting the battle of the people against a combination of manufacturers injurious to them, says the *Toronto Mail and Empire*. The privilege seems all the more costly when investigation proves that the combination was not calculated to be necessarily injurious to the public; but worst of all is the chilling fact that by this time the people have forgotten all about their champion's punishment and are wholly engrossed in speculations about football, cricket and St. Leger.

Lord Northcliffe is a newspaper man of too much experience to become pessimistic over these reflections, but when he sends a cheque for \$250,000 to W. H. Lever and another cheque for a similar or larger amount to another soap manufacturer, his reflections cannot be any too cheerful. One satisfaction he may have, and that is the knowledge that men who disapprove of his newspaper methods are free to admire the manly way he apologized when shown his mistake, and his ability to make good what losses his serious blunders entailed upon others. His campaign against Lever did that manufacturer a wrong that \$250,000 will not obliterate, but it will help a little, even a concern that is capitalized at \$30,000,000. The hand-someness of the Northcliffe retraction almost offsets the giviness of the Northcliffe blunder.

It was in last October, November and December that the English newspapers began to discuss the proposed combine—soo manufacturers—and it was in these three months that the *Daily Mail* and the *Evening News* committed the offences for which their proprietor has just paid the largest damages for libel ever recorded. The position taken by the Northcliffe newspaper was that the combine was promoted with the view of raising the price of soap. With a few notable exceptions this was the ground taken by most of the other newspapers. The answer of the manufacturers was that the increase in the price of the raw materials of which soap was made had rendered necessary some economies of management. They denied that the manufacturers were trying to make a greater profit. As Mr. Lever was at the head of the alleged trust he naturally came in for the major part of the abuses, but for some time

he continued to fight back cheerfully enough.

He may have been consulted by receiving a letter from the solicitor of Lord Northcliffe stating that the aim of the *Mail* and *News* was to preserve strict neutrality, and that discussion would be continued with the most friendly feelings towards Mr. Lever personally. Presently, however, the fight became hot, and all pretence of "discussion" was laid aside. Furious attacks were made against Mr. Lever personally. He was roundly accused of committing a fraud upon the public by selling a smaller bar of soap without a corresponding reduction in price. It was charged that the soap was of inferior quality, and contained fish oil, whose presence was concealed by the use of scent. He was also accused of juggling with the firm of Lever Brothers, with a view of getting rid of shareholders to benefit himself. He had tried to bribe the press, it was alleged, but the attitude of such newspapers as the *Mail* and the *News* had made this impossible.

Newspapers of less influence took up the cry, and the whole country seemed to ring with it. Thousands of soap users pledged themselves to boycott the Lever soaps, and the result was a considerable falling off in their sale. The matter was given political turn by demands for the resignation of Mr. W. H. Lever from the House of Commons. As a result of the agitation the proposed combine was abandoned, and everyone was invited to salute the Power of the Press made manifest for the thousandth time. But stronger even than the power of the press is the power of Truth; and in the assizes at Liverpool the other day real facts were brought to light.

It was shown that Lever Bros. had never attempted to defraud the people, for an examination of the soap wrappers showed that the weight of the enclosed soap was plainly marked thereon. The people knew what they were getting. The trifling failure to note this little fact was responsible for the collapse of the newspaper defense, for the chief charge of fraud against the public thus disposed of, lesser allegations were seen to fall to the ground. Mr. Lever's vindication is complete, but, after all, his cherished combine has been ruined largely because of the neglect of some one in Lord Northcliffe's employ to carefully read a soap wrapper.

much more illustrious. But there never was a Percy in Northumberland and the actual family name of the present duke is Smithson. The earldom of Northumberland dates from the reign of George II, and the dukedom dates only from the reign of George III.

There were previous Earls of Northumberland, famous in history, but they were not of the Percy or Smithson stock, though to say this is not according to Cocker," otherwise Burke. At the time of the agitation for the first reform bill it was said with perfect truth that "the antiquity of the families of the existing peerage is a farce. The Heralds' College and the Almack's Office are the managers of this noble melodrama. When a line becomes extinct by some trick of marriage or by some interpretation of a patent a trap door is struck and out comes a representative of the Marches or the Mowbrays."

"To such an extent is this carried that the same family name is changed almost every year in the peerage, and some peers do not know their own names. For instance, Lord Ordel wished to vote against the reform bill. His real name is Foster. He signed his proxy Ferrard. He ought to have written Sheffington. There was one vote less against the people."

There is only one existing peerage as old as the reign of Henry III. There are four dating back to that of Edward I. The only peerage of the reign of Edward III, is that of Baron Courtney, now represented by Earl of Devon. There survive one peerage from the reign of Henry VII, that of Willoughby de Broke; and two from the reign of Edward VI, that of Baron Paget, now Marquis of Anglesey, and that of Baron Herbet, now Earl of Pembroke. Among Mary's peerages only that of the Earl of Guildford, formerly Baron North, now survives.

There are more survivals from the reigns of Elizabeth, James I and Charles I and II. It was James I who was the earliest of our kings to put peerages up to sale. He also had the happy thought of inventing the baronetage for the same financial reasons.

How modern an institution the House of Lords is in its present constitution will be clearly seen from what follows: When Elizabeth ascended the throne there were, exclusive of the Bishops, rather more than thirty peers. Of the members of the House of Lords in the reign of Charles I, the Earl of Clarendon says, despite the numerous recent creations: "They were few in number, and used to adjourn for two or three days together for want of business." Yet Charles' father had created sixty-two peers, more than double the number in existence at the time of his accession.

Charles I created thirty, and Charles II eighty-seven. At the death of William III there were 192 peers. Under Anne the number rose to 209, under George I to 216, and under George II to 229. And then came the deluge. The Lords had themselves anticipated it at the Hanoverian succession. They then resolved that their numbers should thenceforward be limited, and that the Crown should be deprived of its prerogative to make new creations. But this resolution was passed over without serious notice, if not without remark. Probably George I would not have understood it even if it had been translated to him, and under George II, a peerage was Walpole's highest bribe.

It is to George III, however, that we owe a most disproportionate share of our existing peerage. Simon de Mortefort summoned twenty-three temporal peers to his memorable parliament. George III created 224. William Pitt, said a contemporary, made them out of "second rate squires and fat graziers, caught them in the alleys of

Lombard street and clutched them from the counting houses of Cornhill." There were representatives of 145 of George I's peers in the House of Lords at the time of the first Reform bill, and the bulk of them, of course, voted against that measure.

The creations of George IV numbered sixty-four and those of William IV, numbered forty. When Queen Victoria had been twelve years on the throne there were 448 peers. In a little over twenty years the number had passed the five hundredth milestone, and now—those who talk of a conference between the two houses may like to know—the number is so great and the Tory preponderance so heavy that a conference would place Mr. Balfour in a majority, even with a House of Commons like the present.

The hereditary peerage is like a Cabinet. It has grown up outside the law. There is nothing in the constitution conferring on the holder of a peerage the right to sit in parliament and take part in legislation. It is one of those "rights" which have been snatched up, like commons and roadside spaces. There were no lords by letters patent of creation under the Norman kings.

The occupant of the throne summoned such men as he wanted, and they sat while the great council, or parliament, lasted. It did not follow that they were summoned for the next similar assembly. Many of them, indeed, had lost their heads or their estates in the interval. But even the letters patent did not confer the heraldic right to take part in the making of laws. Before they took it into their own hands the peers used to complain because they had not received writs of summons.

"The House of Peers," it was long ago said, "has maintained its existence by usurping an influence over the representation of the people which it has turned to its sole advantage."

Gambling in Chicago and Its Profits

A large business of dissipation in Chicago, is gambling. In an average year—1906 for example—its gross receipts cannot be less than fifteen million dollars. The largest gambling interest is now the making of "handbooks" on the horse races. The gross receipts from this must be above twelve million dollars a year. During the latter part of 1906, when the business was running with comparative freedom, there were at least five hundred agents of "handbook" systems in Chicago. These systems are in the hands of a few favored gamblers or groups of gamblers, who have their arrangements so nicely made that they can divide the territory of the city between them, and no newcomer can enter the field without their consent.

\$2,000,000 General Revenue.

In addition to the receipts from this betting on the horse races there was in 1906 at least two million dollars net revenue from general gambling in Chicago. General open gambling is not in evidence, but there are large games in a few specially favored places, and many smaller ones, open to those who have inside information throughout the city. Altogether the gambling interests in 1906 took at least seven million dollars in gross profits out of the Chicago public.

The dealers in dissipation in Chicago then have a total revenue of at least two thirds as large as those of the retail grocers and meat men. There are more than 40,000 persons directly employed by them. This is one of the few greatest businesses of the city but beyond that it bears a relation to society and government which nothing else can bear.

Every cent of that great sum of money is taken in, and every action of that great company of proprietors and employees takes place either under the strict regulation of law or in direct defiance of it.

"Police Protection."

There must be, at a conservative estimate, two hundred thousand dollars

a year paid over to the police for protection to the business of dissipation. Just when that money goes into the department is, of course, almost impossible to tell. It is a matter of fact for instance, that the gambling squad—eight or ten men, under the personal command of the chief of police—sit and watch the operation of the handbook makers, and even bet themselves. It is also a fact that when personal information has been given to the chief of police concerning a betting place, that place has been perfidiously raided and has been in operation again a half hour after this was done.

Politics and Vice.

The direction of the political busi-

ness of concerns with a gross annual income of thirty-five million dollars, and the peculiar necessities of the sellers of vice, naturally offers unusual financial opportunities to the ward boss. The business organization for getting votes is the same in principle in both the first and eighteenth wards—in which are located most of Chicago's dens of vice—but it is more clean-cut in the first.

There are 34 captains of voting precincts in this ward. Half of these are proprietors of questionable saloons, at least six are dealers in prostitution; the majority of the remainder are "job-holders" under the city administration. In addition, there are, of course, specialists to handle special votes. One or two captains are connected with tramps' lodging houses. Two negro gamblers, who do not appear on the official list of precinct captains, take care of the negro vote.

Two Italian saloonkeepers, one of them an ex-convict, handle the Italians. Two of the most important of the precinct captains are former professional criminals, who are known to professional thieves and burglars all over the country.

The Repeater's Vote.

The handling of the plain vagrant vote is comparatively simple. But the handling of the repeater is more difficult.

cate and silent work. About election time there is a general drift toward Chicago in the professional criminal world. The price of a vote is determined upon. This does not take long, for the market price is generally arrived at through the simple working of demand and supply. Then the voter is handed his name on a slip of paper, or sometimes a marked ballot for deposit. He goes into the booth, returns to the precinct worker and is paid—formerly, in the less cash days, in kind; now often with slips of paper, to be cashed in later at some place agreed upon. Twenty-five thousand dollars is an average estimate of the cost of an election in ward one.

Politics and Vice.

The direction of the political business of concerns with a gross annual income of thirty-five million dollars, and the peculiar necessities of the sellers of vice, naturally offers unusual financial opportunities to the ward boss. The business organization for getting votes is the same in principle in both the first and eighteenth wards—in which are located most of Chicago's dens of vice—but it is more clean-cut in the first.

Whatever may be the ultimate decision upon the validity of the state law under the constitution, it seems clear that until that decision is given no one can have the right to treat the Federal Circuit court with contempt. The Governor may turn out to be perfectly right. In his original contention that North Carolina has the right to do what it pleases about railway fares, but it is scarcely conceivable that he can be right in refusing to obey—under whatever protest he may choose to make—a decision by the Federal Circuit court which, until reversed by the Supreme court, must be taken to represent the law of the land. Its judgment does not ask him to do anything that is irrevocable. It merely calls for delay in enforcing a novel statute until the highest judicial authority has declared whether it ought to be enforced or not. In refusing compliance the Governor appears to be setting a bad example of defiance of constituted authority, since it is not questioned by the most thoroughgoing defenders of state rights that the Federal courts have jurisdiction under the constitution throughout the entire territory of the United States. If that jurisdiction be seriously called in question, it is difficult to see how the Federal character of the United States can be maintained. Yet it is perfectly plain that in this case the jurisdiction is challenged in the most peremptory manner, and that the principle upon which the Governor of North Carolina is acting would very shortly bring confusion and ruin upon every undertaking of inter-state commerce.

An appeal lies to the United States Supreme court, and pending its decision one would naturally expect all parties to defer to the ruling of the Federal Circuit court. The Governor of North Carolina, however, does not so understand his duty as a citizen. Our correspondent tells us today that the governor has categorically refused to accept the ruling of the Circuit court, and has also rejected the compromise proposed by the department of justice. That means we presume, that he not only declines to acquiesce in the decision of the Circuit court as to the unconstitutional character of the law, which as a matter of argument he may be entitled to do until the ultimate judicial authority has spoken, but also refuses to suspend the application of the state law pending the appeal. He appears to deny altogether the right of the Federal court to expect so much deference to its authority, and asserts that, until the railways comply with the process of city government, with the abolishing of the ward and the ward boss and the ward delegate in the nominating conventions, with the substitution of nominations and elections by the people—not of the mayor, nor of the present machinery for the representation, but of men to act as department heads, nominated directly, and held directly responsible to the people—the organization for the sale of dissipation in cities will lose its hold on the city administration, and the people will gain it.

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Summer Resort Proprietor.

Have last year's prices been increased 50 per cent as I ordered? Clerk—Yes, sir.

Summer Resort Proprietor—Well, tow

the sea serpent out and anchor it in front of the hotel, and let the season begin.—Denver Republican.

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Dreaded Derelicts Which Haunt the High Seas

Fifteen hundred masterless ships are helplessly adrift in all the Seven Seas; a graveyard fleet, menacing the world's shipping with a peril no foresight can avoid. And everyone of them tells an every tale of ocean tragedy. Who can forget his first glimpse of one of these ship wreaths, sinister and horrible, a battered hulk swinging this way and that, with splintered mast stumps pointing mutely to heaven, while huge white capped seas swept over and half submerged the moss green decks? The terror of the sea, with every seaman's hand against them, and all the maritime nations devising means for their destruction!

Not long since the well known Porto Rico liner *Ponce* was nine days overdue, and Captain Hunt of the government hydrographic office showed no fewer than nine of these spectral ships, painted in red ink on the chart, and all converging in the steamer's course, inevitable as fate. The hull of one was six feet under water. Another Norwegian bark, the *Wellington*, had all her sails set, and not a person on board, careering crazily in the track of trade—just another of the ships that make no haven. And our Atlantic ports alone furnished nearly twenty such last year, involving the loss of two hundred and fifty-seven lives.

Now what has happened to these ships—well found, well manned, sailing frequent seas, and that often enough in fair weather? Sometimes their story is known, but again their fate may be a creepy mystery, striking awe to the soul of every sailor.

A Gloomy Christmas.

It may be fire, as in the case of the big four-masted *Marpesia*, Captain Jensen, New York for Cetle, in south-east France, naptha laden. On Christmas day eleven of the starboard watch went below at dawn—never to come up again; for the bo'sn's pipe was suddenly drawn by a roaring explosion that followed a low rumble. The entire forward section of the ship burst into furious flame as forecastle, decks, and cargo shot one hundred and twenty feet in air. Debris rained hissing on the sea, as the thunderous wall of flame swept aft. Pitiful streams of water were shot into that awful crater of blazing naptha. The men fought well, but at length were forced to build a plank extension thirty feet out over the stern, where they retreated with singeing hair and blistered faces. Here they crouched all night, while the roaring hulk plunged on, lighting up the sea for miles. Before dawn the Danish steamer *Gallia* broke through the smoke wall; and as her black nose cut through the choking fog the tortured men leaped into the sea, for safety, leaving the *Marpesia* to burn

to the water's edge—and become a dangerous derelict of the seas.

Against such a danger the mariner is helpless. Rocks are betrayed by surf and soundings; lighthouse beams, sirens, and buoys all proclaim various perils of the mariner; throbbing engines tell of another ship's proximity; and even the dread iceberg is revealed by its ghastly radiance and a sudden frigidity of the air; but the derelict is not foreseen, gives no warning until it wounds a vessel to its death. What tragedie may not be attributed to these creeping corpses of the ships? And not minor tragedie of barks and tramps, but the destruction of great liners—the big White Star *Narcole* for instance.

It is only a few years since this superb steamer of five thousand tons left Liverpool with a crew of seventy-two under Captain Roberts, who had already made half a dozen trips in her and found her a grand ship. She had cost six hundred thousand dollars, and had ten water tight compartments. But she was never seen or heard of again—just a dark mystery of the sea. The underwriters at Lloyd's shook their heads and murmured, "Derelicts!" and none but a seaman knows how deadly these are, especially when they are filled with lumber.

Let an abandoned vessel be light, or in ballast, and mayhap a steamer will cut right through her; but to hit a water-logged derelict, upheld by a cargo of sodden timber, is practically the same as striking a rock. Nor will the first victim be the last, for these staggering buccaneers of the sea live for years and travel half way round the world, dealing death and destruction.

Take the case of the thirty-five hundred-ton *Dunmore*, Cardiff to Newport News with coal. She broke her shaft in mid ocean during a furious blizzard, and was abandoned by her crew six hundred miles from Cape Cod. The *Dunmore* was then leaking terribly; her master thought her about to founder. But no, she lived on and was sighted by no less than twenty-two steamers. By some this prize (worth seventy thousand dollars) was towed. She was boarded by five, and set on fire by one. Then the *Dunmore* vanished, although five British warships went out from Bermuda to destroy her, well knowing what a peril she was to navigation. Think of this big iron steamer, water logged and on her beam ends, with three thousand tons of coal as dead weight, dancing drunkenly into the track of navigation!

The persistence of the derelict is a very serious problem. Take for example, the American schooner *W. H. White*, at one time known to all Atlantic sailors as the White Ghost. For over twenty months that vessel was afloat, apparently well masted and

manned. And she travelled five thousand miles, zigzagging perilously across the Atlantic, only to sink at last off the wild Hebrides with all her white sails set and her lonely decks in perfect order.

But the whole story of a derelict is told in the case of the schooner *Alma Cummings*. She loaded lumber at Port Royal, Jamaica, for Boston, and on her way over was fatally struck off Cape Henry by a February blizzard. Her masts crashed overboard, leaving ten men face to face with death. Heavy spars, held by the torn and tangled rigging, beat her sides like battering rams in every swelling sea, opening her seams and admitting toas of water. And as the big combers swept over the doomed vessel a coating of ice two feet thick was formed on the rocking decks. The pumps froze and the battling men were chilled to the bone, without even one dry match wherewith to start a fire. Lashed to the stanchions and mast stumps, the crew awaited death with the grim resignation of sailors. But the storm passed, and then a daring spirit fired a rifle into a can of kerosene and started a blaze. A brief struggle prevented it from spreading, and the fire was carefully tended, that it might cook food and fight the killing frost. On this crazy bulk, the men lived for five days and nights, until the sea went down. They now resolved to abandon her and make for land. But no sooner had they provisioned the lifeboat than a monstrous sea dashed it against the side of the derelict and utterly destroyed it. A couple of days later, however, when the helpless craft was drifting about a hundred miles off the New Jersey coast, the British steamer *Queensmore* bore down upon her and took off the suffering men. Thereafter the *Alma Cummings* was reported five times drifting across the Atlantic, and perhaps a year later she was seen far to the south near the Equator, having been burned to the water's edge by crews that had boarded her, hoping to rid the seas of her presence. But below the water's edge the fire would not go, for the decks were too wet to burn, and the derelict persisted because her timber cargo bore her up. There came a long period of silence about the schooner; but one autumn day she grounded near Colon, where she was broken up by the Indians of Panama.

Not less remarkable is the record of the American schooner *Fannie E. Wolsten*. She was adrift for four years, and travelled nearly ten thousand miles. Abandoned off Cape Horn, she drifted north with the Gulf stream; but a sudden gale drove her south again, and she staggered into the dreaded Sargasso Sea—that mysterious region of weeds and wrecks,

so dreaded by every sailor. Here the hulk lay hidden for two years. Then, as if alive with malice, she shot out of that forbidden sea, and was sighted off Florida pursuing an erratic course northward. She described two vast circles off the Virginia coast, and at last went to pieces on the terrible shores of New Jersey. This derelict was reported no fewer than forty-four times. She crossed her own track at least a dozen times; and in spite of every means known at sea, but in vain. It could hardly believe it possible that so trim looking a ship was derelict and abandoned. He sent a boat to her; and strange indeed was the story—or absence of it—revealed by an exhaustive search, high and low. The boats were in their davits, the hull undamaged, the cargo intact. The bellying sails were set; the men's weekly wash hung above the forecastle. A sun awning covered the poop. Rigging and spars, binnacle and wheel and rudder—all were in perfect order, as also were the sailors' kits, and even the savory dinners set out in the forecastle. In the little cabin was the sewing machine of the captain of a tramp round Cape Horn, beheaded a New Bedford whaler frozen in an iceberg. The vagaries of bergs, by the way, are well known, for just as vast masses, weighing thousands of tons, become detached through the sun's action, the towering pinnacles above water throw queer somersaults. It was thought this derelict whaler had grounded on the berg and later on been carried high into the air, where icy sprays had fixed her surely upon her high pedestal of blue green ice.

Fantastic as this case is, it is by no means unique. The Newfoundland fishing schooner *Albion* was described in 1892 in precisely the same plight; and not even in fiction can one imagine a more dramatic episode than the slow protraction of her berg and its satellites' through the trawling fleets of the Grand Banks, whose crews gazed up in awe at the phantom ship, upreared on her shining pedestal.

A derelict steered by a dead man's hand is worth recording. That was the sight that met the eyes of men on board the ship *Archieb* last year in the Pacific. The man had lashed himself to the wheel, and had died or been struck dead in some tremendous storm. And there he stood, apparently nerved and erect, with cold hands grasping the spokes, and sightless eyes that seemed to steer ahead. The master and officers of the *Archieb* scuttled the derelict and sent her lone watch into the depths to a fitting burial.

There are some derelicts which deserve the name only because they are found on the high seas with not a living person on board. Search the whole maritime annals through, and you will find no more amazing instance than that of the *Marie Celeste*. Her very name stands for a weirdly fantastic story of the sea. One fine morning in 1872 she left New York

for London with a crew of thirteen, including the master's wife and young child. A British bark sighted her in mid-Atlantic a fortnight later; but not a sign of life did she give when hauled in the International Code. The British captain, greatly puzzled, tried every means known at sea, but in vain. He could hardly believe it possible that so trim looking a ship was derelict and abandoned. He sent a boat to her; and strange indeed was the story—or absence of it—revealed by an exhaustive search, high and low. The boats were in their davits, the hull undamaged, the cargo intact. The bellying sails were set; the men's weekly wash hung above the forecastle.

The records of the hydrographic offices of New York and London tell strange tales. There was the *Bred B.* Taylor, adrift for ninety-three summer days—a most peculiar wreck floating bow upward. All such are carefully reported for the benefit of navigation. Five years ago the captain of a tramp rounding Cape Horn beheaded a New Bedford whaler frozen in an iceberg. The vagaries of bergs, by the way, are well known, for just as vast masses, weighing thousands of tons, become detached through the sun's action, the towering pinnacles above water throw queer somersaults. It was thought this derelict whaler had grounded on the berg and later on been carried high into the air, where icy sprays had fixed her surely upon her high pedestal of blue green ice.

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These cases are the stranger when one remembers what terrible sufferings sailors have endured and lived through. One May day four years ago the Norwegian schooner *Ziggen* was almost knocked to pieces in a hurricane. For six days her twelve hands were afloat on the derelict hull, lashed by gales and snow storms.

The humble and patriotic group gathered on the quarter deck, and the

captain actually read the burial service, believing their death was only a matter of minutes. Yet even while he was reciting prayers a steamer's smoke appeared on the horizon, and before long the big Pennsylvania bore down on them and took off the despairing mariners. The *Ziggen* was the worst kind of derelict—wooden built, and lumber laden. For that reason she haunted the sea for many and many a day. Iron ships will open up and sink rapidly, but the stout planks of a wooden vessel give her rare buoyancy against the onslaughts of the sea, and she is virtually unsinkable if the whole of the interior is likewise timbered.

Every derelict has its own story, some more terrible than others. That of the bark *Florence E. Edgett*, wrecked on the Caribbean in 1902, is remarkable. She left Nova Scotia or Buenos Ayres; and besides the crew of ten carried also the captain's young wife, a girl of twenty-three. A couple of months later came the dread hurricane, that left only jagged stumps instead of masts, swept overboard the deck load, demolished the bulwarks, uprooted the deckhouses, flooded the holds. And yet even with cabin and forecastle awash, and most of the provisions ruined, the ten men and a girl remained by their ship for four long weeks, rigging jury masts to work her toward land, and burning flares of distress by night. It would be difficult to describe the long days in an open boat across hundreds of miles of stormy ocean, with each individual had seriously strained the cruiser's stem, and she was forced to go into dock on reaching port, where it was found that she had sustained considerable damage.

The fourth stroke split the *Golden Rod* in two, while the fifth tore off her under body and scattered her cargo of barrels on the sea's face. Unfortunately it was seen that this work had seriously strained the cruiser's stem, and she was forced to go into dock on reaching port, where it was found that she had sustained considerable damage.

Now, however, the government has decided to build for the revenue cutter service a vessel of an entirely new type, expressly for destroying derelict. She will have a steaming radius of five thousand miles without stopping to coal; and among her equipment are several powerful derricks, together with the most improved life saving apparatus, and a magazine filled with gunpowder and other high explosives, which if scientifically distributed would clear all the lanes of navigation of this terror of the sea. This new enemy of derelict will have her field clearly marked by Nova Scotia on the south, and mid-Atlantic on the east.

The other side of the ocean will be patrolled by derelict hunting ships of Great Britain or other European powers; from which it will be seen that all the governments are thoroughly alive to the importance of clearing the seas of hapless hulls, which at present are in effect dumb, helpless pirates, preying upon the commerce of all nations.

William G. Fitz-Gerald in *N. Y. Tribune Magazine*.

her wheel; another will, as has been shown, zigzag through every sea. It is said that thirty per cent. of the floating derelicts are seen upside down, and that in such a way as to be able to rip the bottoms out of ships that collide with them.

Now each maritime nation attends to its own derelict, and even sends out warships to demolish them with big guns or torpedoes; or the derelict may be destroyed by fire or by ramming. That they offer a very serious passive resistance, however, will be seen by the painful experience of the United States cruiser *Atlanta*. She sighted the derelict British schooner *Golden Rod* one day, floating bottom upward near the New South Shoal. And since the American seaboard is especially afflicted with derelict, the naval captains have orders to destroy them on sight.

For this reason the *Atlanta* opened fire upon the *Golden Rod*. Something like forty shots were put into the hulk, but only four exploded in her. Still she showed no sign of sinking, and then it was decided to ram her. The first blow sliced off the *Golden Rod*'s stern; a second sheared away another section; and the third impact caught her amidships and bore her along for some distance.

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William G. Fitz-Gerald in *N. Y. Tribune Magazine*.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Navy League

London Times, July 28: An extraordinary general meeting of the Navy League, which lasted for three hours, was held at Caxton-hall, Westminster, yesterday afternoon, to discuss a resolution on the general policy of the league brought forward by a number of its members, who contended that the executive has acted in direct opposition to the league's aims by ceasing to urge increase of naval strength, and in acquiescing in and defending various naval reductions. Great interest had been aroused in the meeting by the statement of the majority of the executive that if the resolution were carried they would resign, and there was, consequently, a large attendance, many ladies being among the audience.

Mr. Verburgh, the president, occupied the chair, and in his introductory speech said that what in effect the meeting had to decide was whether or not the committee had adequately and properly carried out the duties entailed upon them by the constitution of the league. He associated himself with the majority of the committee in the expression of their intention to resign if an amendment which it was proposed to move to the resolution were defeated and the resolution were carried. An unintentional mistake had been made in associating with the committee in that matter four of its members who had not expressed their intention of resigning should the resolution be carried. Accordingly all those who had sent proxies were notified of the error, and given an opportunity of withdrawing their proxies. After disclaiming any intention to prevent those unfavorable to the com-

mittee from being heard at the previous meeting he explained the present method of procedure, which, he said, was aimed at getting the real sense of the members as to the action of the committee.

Mr. Horton-Smith said that he and those who acted with him also desir-

ed to get at the real opinion of the members, and therefore, if they did not succeed on the votes in the room, they would demand a poll. To avoid the calling of another meeting, he suggested that members should be given an opportunity of voting both upon the amendment and the resolution by means of tickets.

The Chairman said he wished to avoid technicalities, and if the amendment were not carried he was prepared to take it that the sense of the meeting was in favor of the resolution. He understood it to be agreed that the proxy list as it had been settled stood.

Mr. Horton-Smith replied that no proxy-list had been settled. The scrupulosity of it was a matter of considerable difficulty, and could not possibly be settled that day.

Scripneers having been appointed, Mr. H. F. Wyatt, late Navy League envoy to the colonies and the former hon. sec. of the league, moved the resolution, a summary of which appeared in the Times of yesterday. He said that neither he nor Mr. Horton-Smith wished to impute personal unfairness to Mr. Verburgh, whom they held in the highest respect, but they contended that the arrangements made at the annual meeting worked out to their disadvantage. The majority of the committee were, he thought, wise in escaping a direct issue on this occasion

by meeting the resolution with an amendment instead of a negative. Had they faced the resolution directly they would have placed themselves in an impossible position. They rested their case before on the contention that the subject of strategy was a subject forbidden to the Navy League, and that the amendment moved at the annual meeting was really aimed against the admiralty and Sir John Fisher, whereas they (the committee) expressed absolute confidence in the present naval administration and in Sir John Fisher, and their conviction of the safety of the country at that time.

But since the meeting the subject of strategy had been dealt with in an article in the league's journal, which has also been published in the Times. He said the Liverpool branch had passed a resolution of confidence in the executive committee, and, if the resolution proposed at this meeting were carried, the leading members of the Liverpool branch committee would resign. They could not put questions of strategy to a popular vote at the present time; all they could do was to demand of the government that the navy should be properly equipped and cast the responsibility upon them. The great object of the league was to instruct people on the question of danger, and urge them to induce parliament and the government to put things right.

The speaker proceeded to describe at some length the work of the Liverpool branch, and he was frequently interrupted by members of the audience, but the chairman ruled him to be in order. He said the committee, so far from being censured, deserved thanks, for its members had steered successfully that difficult course between agitating too much and agitating too little. The result of vot-

ing against them would be to break up letters sent to the press on both sides. The government had not maintained the two-power standard. They came in meaning to throw it overboard, and though Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said the British navy was today in possession of a tow-power standard, there was no intention to maintain that standard. The Navy League had itself, in a letter to the press, stated that the two-power standard was gone. That standard was alluded to by the president of the league at the annual meeting as the one thing upon which the navy league would stake its existence. Yet for years past the navy league had been saying in their annual reports and letters to the press that the two-power standard was being abandoned, and all that time its executive committee had been sitting still and doing nothing.

Mr. Ainslie spoke in support of the amendment and Mr. J. Jackson opposed it.

The Chairman then replied on behalf of the executive committee. He said the committee were pledged in the amendment, should danger arise, to take whatever action they possibly could to see that the proper standard was maintained.

The Chairman said, amid cheers, that he was prepared to take the risk. He wanted to get the true vote of the members. The proxies would not be mixed with the voting papers. He subsequently announced the result as follows:

Votes given in the room for the amendment ... 73
Against ... 556

Majority against ... 14

Proxies for the amendment ... 847

Against ... 556

Majority of proxies for the amendment ... 291

The Chairman said the proxies were subject to scrutiny. The gentleman who represented the resolution had demanded that the exact letter of the law should be followed and that those who had not paid their subscriptions up to date would not be allowed to vote.

Color—What It Is and How We See It

(By A. V. Kenah)

Even the most prosaic of us must have marvelled at some time or other, as we have wandered through some beautiful garden, at the gorgeousness of the colors of the flowers which surround us on every hand, and those of us who are of more enquiring mind have even stopped to ask why it is we are able to distinguish so many different hues. The subject is really one of intense interest and will well repay a little trouble to investigate it; naturally enough, though, in a matter of this kind, we have to go a bit into the realms of science to find a satisfactory answer to the question, but I hope, if you will give me your attention for a few moments, to be able to explain it to you in such a way that you will be able to understand and appreciate it. It is not possible in an enquiry of this nature to escape altogether from technicalities and we must remember that the human eye is an exceedingly complicated organ, so much so indeed that some of our most learned men of science have devoted their entire lives to its study. Fortunately, however, the phenomenon of color is one that we can all understand without any great effort on the part of our brains, and an intelligent appreciation of its mysteries cannot but prove to be of considerable interest to all of us, as color is one of those things that exercise an important influence on the lives of all of us. Now the reason we are able to see objects is that luminous rays proceeding from the sun fall on them and are reflected from the object and received by the eye, and are carried from the eye to the brain. This does not, however, explain the phenomenon of color, as the direct rays of the sun appear to our eyes as being white. We must rays of white light to elucidate the mysteries of colors. To do this we place in the path of the rays a prism of glass, which consists of a piece of glass, one side of which is inclined, therefore proceed to analyze these to the other. The effect produced on the ray of white light is to scatter it into a band of colors called the "spectrum." In the sketch accompanying this article I have endeavored to show this in a graphical manner; here we see R (the ray of white light) striking P (the prism of glass) with the result just explained. These colors are always in the following order: Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet, and furthermore, it will be seen that the red is deviated from the direct course very much less than the violet. To cause this spectrum to return to white light again we simply place another prism in its path, of course inverting the prism, and we get white light again. From this experiment we learn that white

light is really of a very composite nature. Now suppose that we take a piece of red glass and hold it up to the sun; we no longer see the sun white, but instead it is red. Why is this? Well, we have shown that white light consists of several colors, among them being red, therefore, the explanation is that we have, by placing the red glass in the path of the rays of white light, prevented all the rays of which white light consists getting through and producing their impressions on our brain, except the red rays. This principle will apply equally well to any other color. We therefore understand that the reason we see an object in any particular color is because there is some material in that object which is capable of cutting off, or absorbing, all the other constituents of white light except the dominant

them on the retina, which is equivalent in the human body to the focusing screen in a camera. The retina is connected with the brain by a series of nerves and so the image formed on the retina is conveyed to the brain and produces an image of the object we are looking at. We must now proceed to another point in connection with the human eye, namely, the duration of time required for light to act on the retina and produce a definite sensation.

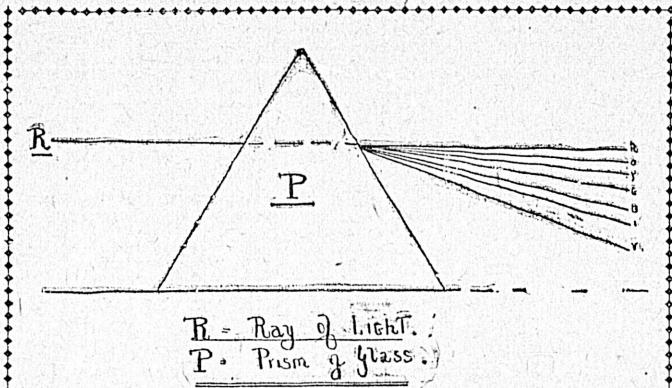
Light has a stimulating effect on the eye in the same way that certain other causes stimulate other organs of the human body into a state of activity, and enable them to perform those functions for which they were designed and, therefore, I shall hereafter use the expression "stimulus" when speaking of this effect. Though

we can easily prove this by a simple experiment.

It has already been stated that white light can be formed by blending together the three primary colors. Now if we produce a separate stimulus from each of these colors with a very short interval between them we should get a white sensation.

Take a circular white disc of cardboard, and divide it into three parts and paint each of these sections with one of the three primary colors;

now place this on an upright piece of wood



R = Ray of Light.
P = Prism of Glass.

we cannot estimate the minimum duration of this stimulus in order to produce an appreciable effect on the retina, we know that it is very short as otherwise we should not be able to see an electric spark which is almost instantaneous in its appearance and disappearance. Further this momentary stimulus excites activity and change in the retina which lasts a measurable period. Indeed, this duration of the sensation after the stimulus has ceased may be so pronounced, when the stimulus is strong, as to give rise to a definite "after-image". We can see this for ourselves by looking full at the sun for a few minutes and then turning away, when we shall see an after-image which may last some time and is very appreciable. If one stimulus follows another at a very short interval we get what seems to be a single stimulus, but which obviously is really a combination of the two stimuli coalesced into one, and we

are familiar with the beautiful color prints which are turned out in thousands nowadays by the three-color process, and the extent to which this is employed in everyday commercial work is very great, and as time goes on there is no doubt that improvements will be made which will make it even more practical than it is at present, and also devices will be introduced which will tend to make the process a more mechanical one and so lessen the cost of using it for the production of color copies. I think that I have now covered all the ground I intended to when I started writing this article, and I trust that I have been able to explain to you in such a way as to make it quite intelligible some of the elementary facts regarding color—what it is, and how we see it.

Now the four primary color sensations blue, green, red and yellow, and further considers white and black as primary visual sensations. But Hering also places these sensations into three groups, viz., red and green, yellow and blue, and white and black. For each of these pairs he states there are two substances in the retina which are subject to "anabolism" and "katabolism" respectively, which means that they are subject to a process of

Real Estate For Sale

JAMES BAY LOTS

Superior St.	\$ 650
Superior St.	700
Superior St.	750
Superior St.	850
Luxton Ave.	750
Michigan St.	650
Michigan St.	750
Michigan St.	1,000
Michigan St.	1,250
Government St.	1,500
Government St. Corner	2,100
Ontario St.	1,000
Battery St.	1,250
2 lots	\$4,000

CORNER DALLAS ROAD	
2 lots	\$4,000

ESQUIMALT HARBOR	
4 lots, waterfront	\$4,200

FOUL BAY	
3 waterfront lots, each	\$1,000

150 feet, Beach road	1,150
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LOT, SPRINGFIELD AVE.	500
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BUSINESS PROPERTY

Corner lot, Yates St., and 2 storey brick block	\$10,500
Government St., 20x80	4,200
Yates St., 30x120	15,000
Yates St., 60x120	35,000
Douglas St., 60x120	15,000
Johnson St., brick block	35,000
Johnson St., brick block	30,000
Pandora St., 30x120	4,000

VICTORIA WEST

Lot, Russell St.	\$ 300
Lot, Craigflower road	600
1 acre, Colville road	1,000
1 acre, Douglas road	900
Lot, Springfield Ave.	500

SHOAL BAY

site per acre	\$1,000
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FARMS AND ORCHARDS

Call and see my list before buying elsewhere.	
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STOCKS AND SHARES

Pacific Whaling Co. pref.	\$ 100
Nicola Valley Coal & Coke	\$ 100
Richard Third Mining Co.	30c.
United Wireless Telegraph	10

A. W. MORE

34 Broad Street

Corner Trounce Avenue

J. T. L. MEYER

P. O. Box 224.

32 Langley Street Phone A1430

RESIDENCES

North Pembroke—7 roomed brick house, bath, pantry, hot water, electric light, lawn, shade trees, full sized lot	\$4,000
Gorge Road—The new modern, 2-storey house, and two lots	... \$6,300
Gorge Road—2-storey house, every convenience, three lots	... \$9,500
Menzies Street—11 roomed house, every convenience, one lot	... \$9,000
Old Esquimalt Road—Fine six roomed cottage and half acre	... \$4,500
Vining Street—Two cottages and one lot	... \$2,000

ACREAGE

Burnside Road—60 acres, all good land, partly cleared, per acre	\$300
Gordon Head Road—75 acres, per acre	... \$450
Flintry Road—30 acres, per acre	... \$600
Pembroke Street—3 acres, per acre	... \$2,400
Gordon Head—14 acres, all cultivated, house, stable, etc.	... \$10,000
Hillside Avenue—1/4 acres, near Orphanage	... \$1,200
Carry Road—6 acres, 200 fruit trees	... \$3,600

Acreage on Oak Bay avenue, Mitchell street, Gonzales avenue, Cowan street, etc. Come and see list and prices.

F FARMS

Comox District, facing Comox harbor, and in the coal district; all bottom land, 103 acres, per acre ... \$30

Splendid list of farms in Cowichan district.

PUBLIC NOTICE

\$1,000 REWARD	
The Government of the Province of British Columbia hereby offers a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the arrest of	
SIMON GUN-AN-NOOT and PETER HI-MA-DAN (both Indians of the Kispiox Tribe),	
or for information leading to the arrest of said Indians.	

The sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid on the above-mentioned terms for the arrest of either of the said men.

The sum given against them is that the said Simon Gun-an-noot and the said Peter Hi-ma-dan, on the 19th day of June, A.D. 1906, murdered Alec McIntosh and Max LeClair, near Hazelton, British Columbia.

By Order,

F. S. HUSSEY, Superintendent, Provincial Police, Victoria, B.C., Aug. 9th, 1907.

Sealed tenders, superscribed "tender for the purchase of Court House and site, Vancouver, B.C.", will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of the 2nd day of September, 1907, for the purchase of the Court House and the site on which it stands, being the block bounded by Hastings, Hamilton, Pender and Cambie Streets, situated in the City of Vancouver, B.C., being the Capital of the Province of British Columbia, together with all fixtures thereon, but exclusive of all movable furniture, carpets and linoleum, etc., and the steel filing cabinets of the Land Registry Office contained therein.

Each tender shall be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque on the chartered bank of Canada, equal to one-third (1/3) of the price mentioned in the tender, which will be forfeited if the tenderer fails to complete the purchase in accordance with his tender. The balance of the purchase price shall be paid in two equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the amount unpaid, unless the purchaser is given possession of the building, when the payment will be made on the 1st day of December, 1908.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 2nd July, 1907.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH BLACKBURN, DE

Power From the Colliery—A New Enterprise

Montreal Star: When Edison was in England a few years ago he was informed that it was proposed to start a plant for generating electricity by steam in or near the west end of London, to which coal would have to be conveyed by railway. "Why not," he asked, "build the plant at the mines and transmit the power by wire?"

Blabbering this idea in an interview with one of the best known newspaper correspondents, Mr. James Creelman, he said: "It would not surprise me to learn that someone had seized the secret of the production of electricity by direct process. This will abolish the carrying of coal for the production of electricity. Instead of transporting such gross material as coal to get power, we shall set up plants at the mouth of the mines and generate the power there and transmit it wherever it is needed by copper wires."

"It is preposterous to keep on putting the coal mines on wheels. It is too clumsy, too costly, and there is no necessity for it. It is easier to convey molecular vibration—millions of waves a second—than freight cars full of crude matter. We can ship 100,000 horsepower over a wire more quickly and more economically than we can send the equivalent in coal over a railroad track. We must eliminate the railroad altogether from this problem. What we want is the resultant, the utmost energy that can be produced. Everything points to the fact that in the near future electricity will be produced for general consumption in great power-houses at the mouths of the coal pits.

This is the logical and commonsense outcome of present events. Now the truth is that it will cost one-third less to transport electrical power by wire than to convey it in the form of coal in railroad cars. We can turn that coal into electricity at the mine and convey it by wire at less than half the cost of freighting coal. Where water powers are not available the great power plants will be set up in the coal fields and do away with the individual steam plants, and electric light will become cheaper than gas."

Last week for the first time on this continent this very practical suggestion was put into practical operation at the Chicago mines of the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power company, where the Lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, in the presence of a large and representative gathering of people, turned on the current which will henceforth supply Amherst, and in the future many other maritime provinces towns with electric power. This ceremony was afterwards repeated at the great car works of Rhodes, Curry & Co., in Amherst.

In the evening a splendid banquet was given to Senator Mitchell, President of the maritime company, and a large party of visitors. At the banquet Mr. Hance Logan, M. P., for Cumberland county, read the following telegram from Mr. Edison:

"Trenton, N.J., July 31.
H. J. Logan, M. P.,
Chairman Board of Trade Committee, Amherst, N.S.
"Permit me to congratulate your

board of trade and Senator Mitchell on the inauguration of the first power plant on the American continent for the generation of electricity, at the mouth of a coal mine and the distribution of the same to distant commercial centres. It is a bold attempt and I never thought it would be first accomplished in Nova Scotia, where my father was born over 100 years ago."

THOMAS A. EDISON.

The reading of this telegram was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

The Lieutenant-governor heartily congratulated Senator Mitchell and his associates upon doing what had never before been accomplished even by our enterprising and friendly neighbors to the south. The intention is to utilize as fuel for the production of electricity the culm which has hitherto been regarded as waste because its market value would not pay for its freight; and George French observed that in his own country there were thousands and thousands of tons of such refuse, the accumulation of years gone by, which the colliery owners could neither use nor sell.

Senator Mitchell, in his speech acknowledging the toast of his health, told the history of the company's early vicissitudes. The power plant just started was only one unit, as the precursor of many to come. They would add unit to unit as required, and were ready to give the manufacturers of Amherst and other towns within 50 miles power at a lower rate than they could possibly make it for themselves. In his opinion, the company had today a nice property; they had acquired

a large area of coal lands, which would become extremely valuable, especially if they obtained reciprocity in coal with the United States, which would double the value of every mine in Nova Scotia.

Mr. N. Curry, of Rhodes, Curry & Co., vice-president of the Maritime company, said that his interest as a stockholder was much greater than his interest as a seller. He pointed out that the new system had many advantages besides the low price of horsepower. For instance, a small manufacturer could get power for what it would cost him to employ one man to run his own plant.

The Hon. Dr. Pugsley paid a high tribute to the energy and ability of Mr. David Mitchell, the general manager of the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power company, to whose efforts the great success of the company was chiefly due.

Mr. Julian E. Smith, of the Shawinigan Power company, remarked that the reason Montreal was the greatest city in Canada was because it was the greatest centre of transmitted electrical energy in the world.

Mr. D. W. Robb, of the Robb Engineering company, expressed the opinion that the greatest of the Amherst industries was the one started that day.

Among the other speakers were Mr. C. A. Lushby, president of the Amherst board of trade, who presided; Hon. C. W. Robinson, premier of New Brunswick; Hon. Frank J. Sweeney, Mr. George Robinson, M. P. P., Mr. Henry Dalby (of Montreal), Mr. E. S. Read (of Ottawa), Professor An-

drews, Mayor Lowther, Mr. G. W. Cole, Mr. C. S. Sutherland, Mr. Costello and Mr. Stuart Jenks.

The new power plant is of the most modern type. It includes a Robt Armstrong cross compound vertical enclosed high speed, force-feed oiling engine, of 750 horsepower, while working under its most economical load, or 1,000 horsepower for an overload. The engine was manufactured by the Robt Engineering company, of Amherst, and is probably the largest of the type in America.

Directly connected with the engine is a Canadian Westinghouse, alternating current, electric generator, with a rate capacity of five hundred kilowatts, delivering the current at a pressure of eleven thousand volts. At the company's substation in Amherst are three Westinghouse transformers of 150 kilo-watts each, which transform the pressure from 11,000 volts to 2,000 volts.

Very little labor is employed to run the plant. Steam is supplied by four 200 horsepower return tubular boilers, built by the Robt Engineering company. The fuel, which consists entirely of the culm or refuse of the mine, is fed to the furnaces automatically by Jones' Underfeeder Stokers; and is carried from the bankhead on being separated from the coal by mechanical conveyors, into the boiler room, and falls into the stokers by

gravitation. Even the graduation of the fuel supply according to the needs of the fires is effected automatically. The system is said to afford the most economical method of producing electric power yet discovered.

The New Property

Thursday afternoon was devoted by the visitors to the inspection of the new property recently acquired by the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power company from the Canada Coal & Railroad company. This includes, in addition to coal lands estimated to contain 200,000,000 tons of coal of high quality, extensive timber lands, a valuable town site, and the railway running from MacLean to the Bay of Fundy, and which is now a continuation of the Maritime company's old line from Chignecto to MacLean Junction with the Intercolonial railway. The railway is now doing a profitable business and will do better when the improvements now in progress are completed. Of these the most important is the building of new bridges over the MacLean and Hebert rivers, which will enable the company to use heavier locomotives.

Work is going on day and night in the construction of a new slope which is literally "on the shore" of the Bay of Fundy. On the first of June, operations were commenced near the foot of the cliff overlooking the bay, working upwards, and it is expected that the surface will be reached, at the point where a new bank head of the most modern type is to be built in less than a week. Ultimately the workings

at this point will reach the submarine areas belonging to the Maritime company and Mr. John Hardman, the company's consulting engineer, is authority for the statement that there will be no difficulty in shipping a thousand tons a day from this slope when completed. Some of the visitors were taken into the mine by Mr. David Mitchell, the general manager, and Mr. Burchell, his assistant, and shown a five foot seam of what is declared to be some of the best coal in Nova Scotia.

The mine is remarkably well situated for getting out and shipping coal cheaply. The small mine trucks, holding fifteen hundred pounds of coal each, which are filled by the miners in the various galleries of the mine, and will be run by gravitation to the mouth of the mine (the full trucks pulling up the empty ones), no sooner emerge into the daylight than they are on a deep-water pier. Coal can be loaded direct from the mine into the ships without any handling whatever, and there are excellent markets near at hand at Moncton and in the Bay of Fundy and Atlantic ports.

Senator Mitchell took a party of friends, including Mr. William Ewing, of Montreal, and Mr. H. Dudley Smith, of Hamilton, directors of the company, to Amherst in a private car. The trip was a most enjoyable one, and the visitors returned most favorably impressed with the operation of the new power plant, and with the prospects of the company, and no less with the cordiality of their reception by the people of Amherst.

Lloyd-George's Speech

London Times:—Mr. Lloyd-George, M. P., addressed a big meeting at Pontypriod; Sir Alfred Thomas, M. P., presided.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who had a hearty reception, spoke of the last time he addressed a meeting at Pontypriod during the dark days of war, when they were not so unanimous as that night. Liberalism then was at a discount. Since then the ministry that muddled them into war and out of war had muddled itself out of existence. (Cheers.) In his judgment, government by that class which had ruled England and the empire for centuries was over for ever. (Cheers.) That class had an ideal leader in Mr. Balfour, the highest type of statesmanship of graceful incompetence that a generation had seen. Government by select and favored families was over; the reign of government by the people had really begun. (Cheers.) The task before them was a gigantic one. They had to face grievances from people who had suffered for centuries, and 20 years of misgovernment by the Tory party had added to their task. They were beginning to deal with the remnants of the feudal system of land and tithe and the oppression of priesthood. It was a big job, but they were going to do it. (Cheers.) Still, it was a slow process; the mills of legislature ground slowly, and did not always grind good flour. (Laughter.) Mr. Balfour once said, and he was an experienced parliamentary observer, that you cannot carry more than one great controversial bill through parliament in a single session. Last year the Liberal government did more; they carried two or three great controversial measures through parliament, and a great number of other bills of importance, but which were not controversial. There were two ways of getting rid of grievances. One was the revolutionary method; but the French revolution cost millions of lives and had to be carried through rivers of blood. In this country we had to be satisfied with slow constitutional progress, and, naturally, people interested in the redress of one wrong were very impatient when the wrongs of others were being attended to. Proceeding, he likened the House of Commons to a great hospital in which all classes suffering from divers evils were impatient till their turn came. The worst thing they could do was to hustle, to trample on each other, and the best thing they could do was to exercise a disciplined, ordered patience. The first thing for them to recognize was that they must have confidence in the management of the hospital. (Cheers.) Two or three years ago, when a Welsh Nonconformist went to parliament to say he was suffering, the doctor gave him a slap on the head and sent him away. Now Welsh

men had a sympathetic doctor and a sympathetic assistant. (Cheers.) He was there to look after the Welsh patient (loud cheers), and he would see that he got fair play, or there would be a row in the hospital. (Renewed cheers.) But what was the good of sending people to the hospital if they had somebody there in another department starting, as soon as the patient got in, to strip off the bandage. That ruffian had got to be turned out of the premises. (Cheers.) Continuing, Mr. Lloyd-George said two great land bills the government were introducing would have a great moral effect. He had lived the greatest part of his life in a little Welsh village, and to the end of his days, whether in parliament or in the cabinet, he should be nothing but a Welsh village lad. (Cheers.) The one thing that had always oppressed the lives of the villagers was that all the land was practically in the hands of one man. (Shame.) However good that man might be, however well meaning, it was too much to put the life of all the community into his hands. He made no attack upon landlords personally, it was the system that tempted them to do wrong; it gave them power nobody ought to possess. After explaining the object of the land bills, Mr. Lloyd-George spoke of disestablishment. He said:—"There is no more ardent disestablisher than I am. I would pass a Disestablishment bill tomorrow if the House of Commons would give me the power." Continuing, he asserted that disestablishment was coming; the prime minister had said so. As far as he (Mr. Lloyd-George) was concerned, he could not remain a member of the ministry five minutes unless he was convinced they meant to deal with this question, but it was a question of ways and means, and they must trust the people in charge to know the best method of doing it. Welsh disestablishment would have been dealt with last year but for one thing; the Lords rejected their Education bill, and meant to send not this bill, but a better bill. If possible, to them next year. (Cheers.) They were going to free the schools and the land, and if they failed because the Lords would not allow them, then they would settle not merely the question of the schools, but the Lords also at the same time. (Loud cheers.) He did not suppose the Lords would have any better next year; if they did, of course all the better for them. (Laughter.) They might get another respite. They had had their notice. There was room for repentence. If they allowed the government bills to go through, well and good; they could, if they liked, play at being legislators as long as it pleased them (laughter), but the moment they began to interfere the government would come back to the people and ask them once and for all to decide whether the people or the peers were to rule Britain. (Cheers.)

whose loathsome features were revolting in the extreme. The worshippers employed diabolical masks of men and animals and trumpets of human bones, and practised rites of incredible ferocity, such as human sacrifice and other cruelties, and mingled with the whole such indecent immorality, lust and mummery that the religion can bear but one name—viz., that of devil-worship.

This may be a fairly true account of the state of religion in Tibet in the middle of the seventh century. A. D., but to put the responsibility for it upon Lao Tse, or upon the "Tao"—"the right way"—as he understood and defined it, is as serious an error as it would be to ascribe the baser forms of modern Lamaism to the teaching of the Buddha. The fact is that in both cases, indeed in the case of every religion or system of philosophy, the original teaching has been more or less lost sight of amidst a maze of ceremonial and ritual arising partly from the natural craving of humanity for excitement. There is perhaps no more

remarkable manifestation of the strength of this craving than the appearance of Buddhism from India, driven out by the baser Brahminism which the reformer had hoped to combat. The same peculiar instinct is also responsible for the growth of Lamaism which has far more in common with the earlier Hinduism than with the precepts of Prince Gautama. How very different the condition of Tibet might now be had its people accepted and preserved those precepts in their original form! Had such a thing been possible in place of a superstitious, priest-ridden, ignorant people, we might now have seen an intelligent and liberal-minded race, accepting their responsibilities as a nation instead of falling to their present condition with but little power to shape their own destinies. It is indeed to be hoped that, although our own government do not seem inclined to push the advantage which the expedition of 1904 gave us, the pilgrimages of pious Tibetans to the many places in northern India associated

with the life of the Buddha will lead to a liberal interchange of ideas, and so to an improved administration and social condition which, as Mr. Sherring shows, is absolutely necessary before the country can reach the economic development of which it is capable. For the benefit of those interested in mountaineering, it should be mentioned that the book contains an account by Mr. T. G. Longstaff of an attempt to climb the Gurka Mandata, 25,350 feet, which might have proved successful under more favorable circumstances. Even as it was, after falling 1,000 feet down a snow slope, the writer and his two Alpine guides reached a height of approximately 24,000 feet, but had to give up the attempt when they had "only succeeded in finding out the proper line of attack." It is safe to prophesy that when Tibet will yield up her secrets there will yet be fresh worlds to conquer amid the glaciers and snow-clad peaks which form the northern and southern limits of that still mysterious land.—Charles A. Sherring.

A correspondent of the London News writes:

The legend about Waterloo and the Playing-fields of Eton is likely to die hard. Historians may successfully demolish it, but the British army will steadily go on believing the theory which it was invented to justify. The playing of outdoor games, the pursuit of sports, is regarded by the inhabitants of the cliff overlooking the bay, working upwards, and it is expected that the surface will be reached, at the point where a new bank head of the most modern type is to be built in less than a week. Ultimately the workings

the army than a sport for the individual. It ought to be a serious and necessary art, in which our officers as a body, or, at any rate, a large proportion of them, should be obliged to acquire at least an elementary proficiency. To the uninitiated ways of a mountainous country are as a sealed book. In the easiest slope of scree or snow leading up to a pass he will see an impossible precipice. But he will lightly essay to walk in an afternoon—without a nail in his boots—up several thousand feet of jagged arete, or across a dozen gullies reverberating all day long to the crash and roar of a crumbling mountain side. In mountain warfare an army ignorant of the elements of mountaineering will be as helpless as a flock of sheep in the midst of wolves, if it has to deal with an enemy led by men skilled in snow craft. It will be forced to keep to the main valleys, able to move only along a single track, while its opponents freely cross the country in every direction. If it attempts to follow the enemy's example it will run all the risks of destruction by avalanches, natural or artificial, of snow or falling rocks, and by all the other perils which beset those who, without knowledge, venture into the jealously guarded fastnesses of the high mountains. Reliance on native guides may prove of little use, even if the natives are friendly, for there are few native races which have acquired more than the merest rudiments of mountain work. The Ghurka comes from the slopes of the Himalayas, but Major Bruce had to bring his men to Switzerland to teach them the art of climbing. How important mountaineering should be to the British army becomes evident when we reflect that the region which is the chief preoccupation of our strategists, and within which the fate of India is most likely to be settled, is nothing but a great sea of mountains, and as difficult to move about in as Switzerland was in the days of Hannibal. If our General Staff hope for victory in Afghanistan, whether over Russians or over Afghans, they must see to it that our officers are as capable of finding their way over the Hindu Kush at any point as Swiss officers would be of finding their way across the Oberland. Even in South Africa a knowledge of mountaineering possessed by Sir Redvers Buller or his staff might have altered the whole complexion of the Natal campaign. The sheer wall of the great Drakensberg, which, as seen from Estcourt or Colenso, bars the whole western sky-line, is broken by more than one gully upon which infantry and even machine guns might have been dragged—absolutely unseen and unsuspected by Boers or even by natives—to the top of the range, whence they could have dropped, as from heaven, upon the Free State communications at Olivier's Hoek.

The Steps of Life—Hilty's Philosophy

"The Steps of Life: Further Essays on Happiness," by Carl Hilty, translated by Melvin Brandow (Toronto: The Macmillan company).

Dr. Hilty's volume on "Happiness," translated into English by Professor Peabody of Harvard university, met with arked success in a thoughtful circle of readers. In Europe, and especially in Germany, his three or four volumes dealing with the problems of life have had sales running into tens of thousands. We have been concerned, he could not remain a member of the ministry five minutes unless he was convinced they meant to deal with this question, but it was a question of ways and means, and they must trust the people in charge to know the best method of doing it. Welsh disestablishment would have been dealt with last year but for one thing; the Lords rejected their Education bill, and meant to send not this bill, but a better bill. If possible, to them next year. (Cheers.) They were going to free the schools and the land, and if they failed because the Lords would not allow them, then they would settle not merely the question of the schools, but the Lords also at the same time. (Loud cheers.) He did not suppose the Lords would have any better next year; if they did, of course all the better for them. (Laughter.) They might get another respite. They had had their notice. There was room for repentence. If they allowed the government bills to go through, well and good; they could, if they liked, play at being legislators as long as it pleased them (laughter), but the moment they began to interfere the government would come back to the people and ask them once and for all to decide whether the people or the peers were to rule Britain. (Cheers.)

"One ought to learn to know one's enemies in person, and, on the other hand, not to see one's friends too often." (P. 69.)

"Brave people never enter a fight with arrogance and are less afraid after a defeat than after a victory, since every victory works some injustice to the opposing side; cowards will be accessible in an English translation." The present volume has especially on "Sin and Sorrow," "On the Knowledge of Men," "What is Culture?" and two or three other topics. The essay dealing with the future life is particularly suggestive. Dr. Hilty says:

"All descriptions of 'eternal' story (with which the fantasy of men has

taken so much pleasure in busying itself), as well as the notion of an 'everlasting rest,' (which, with our present ideas of rest, we could not endure), are nothing further than fantasy expressed in impossible, or at any rate in quite imperfect pictures." (P. 174.) And he believes that he pictures would not be greatly unlike this life without the sting of man's evil-doing. Death in itself, he says, "is therefore nothing terrible, nor even something undesirable, and whoever still fears it is certainly not yet upon the right path of life. The only fearful thing is the backward glance, when one is old, upon a life quite perverted and useless, or upon a great accumulation of guilt unforgiven." (P. 181.)

Other chapters have pregnant aphorisms:

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Space forbids further quotation from an extremely suggestive book. The literature of the quiet hour is somewhat in evidence at the present time. Some of it, it must be admitted, is a little frosty and weak. Dr. Hilty is always mixed with a portion of stupidity. Vanity makes us ridiculous to people, but not odious; pride, on the other hand, so works upon others as to call out defiance, mingling with contempt. As the proverb says, pride always goes immediately before a fall. When a man becomes proud he has lost his game, and it may be safely counted on that he is approaching downfall." (P. 75.)

Pope Pius X. Has Issued Important Document

New York, August 5.—Roman Catholic authorities are eagerly awaiting the text of the new papal syllabus, the "Decree of the Holy and Universal Inquisition," promulgated by Pius X. on July 17. Not since 1864, when Pius IX issued a syllabus on social and political, as well as doctrinal, errors, has a document so important emanated from Rome.

The Times gives the full text of the new syllabus. The translation is made, it should be noted, from a French version of the document prepared for the Paris Univers:

Roughly analyzed, the first eight articles of the decree relate to the credence of a Catholic to all questions regarding scientific research. There, then, follow the denunciation of eleven errors with regard to the Scripture, of which Article 11 may be chiefly noted, attacking the doctrine that the belief in divine inspiration need not be applied to the whole of the Holy Writ, to the extent of believing every portion of it free from error. In these is also combatted the theory as to the mystic rather than historic character of the Fourth Gospel (Article 16). The next seven errors relate to revelation and the dogmas of the Church; such as that revelation did not come to completion with the Apostle (Article 21); that dogmas which the Church upholds as revelations do not come from Heaven, but are the interpretation of facts by human intelligence. (Article 22).

Articles 27-35 relate to the Divinity of Christ. Among them may be noted the first error—that the Divinity of Jesus Christ is not proved by the Gospels, but is a dogma which the Christian conscience has deduced from the notions of a Messiah. The following articles (36-52) deal with errors regarding the resurrection of Christ, the institution of the sacraments, and the foundation of the Church.

The last twelve articles (53-65) are the most notable, as they are evidently the most directly aimed against the modern liberal movement (Article 53). It is an error to say that the Constitution of the Church is not immutable and that Christianity is subject to the same constant evolution as human society. (Art. 58.)—It is an error to say that truth is not more immutable than man himself, in that it changes with him, in him, and through him; (Art. 62.) that the Apostles' Creed had not the same significance for the early Christians as for the Christians of our own time; (Art. 64) that the progress

of the sciences requires a change in the Christian doctrinal conceptions of God, of the Creation, of Revelation, of the Word Incarnate, and of the Redemption; (Art. 65), that Catholicism of today cannot be reconciled with true science unless it is transformed into a kind of dogmatic Christianity—that is to say, into a broad and liberal Protestantism.

It should be constantly kept in mind, while reading the decree, that every article is a statement, not of a Catholic belief, but of an opinion which the decree formulates in order to "reprove and proscribe" it.

Text of Decree

"It is the misfortune of our time, too much inclined, in its impatience of every voice, to attach itself, in its search for ultimate truths, to novelties, and in some degree abandoning the inheritance of humanity, to fall into the gravest errors. It is above all deplorable that even Catholic writers are found, in some number who, going beyond the limits marked by the Fathers and the Church herself, devote themselves on the pretext of Higher Criticism and in the name of historical reason, to searching for a pretended progress of dogma which in reality is nothing but deformation.

"But in order that such errors which are being extended more and more among the faithful, should not implant themselves in their souls, nor alter the purity of their faith, it has seemed well to His Holiness, Pius X, by Divine Providence, Pope, to cause the principal among them to be noted and reproved, through the ministry of the Holy and Universal Inquisition.

"In consequence, after a profound examination and upon the advice of the reverend consultors, the Most Eminent and Most Reverend, the Cardinals, Inquisitors General, in matters of faith and of morals, have adjudged that it is expedient to reprove and to proscribe the following propositions, as they are reproved and proscribed by the present General Decree."

Question of Obedience

I. The ecclesiastical law which prescribes that the books concerning the Divine Scriptures should be submitted to those who give themselves to criticisms and to scientific exegesis of the books of the Old and the New Testaments.

II. The interpretation of the Holy Books by the Church is not to be disdained, but it is subordinate to the investigating judgment and to the correction of the exegesis.

III. From the judgments and the ecclesiastical censures carried out

against free and high exegesis, it may be inferred that the faith pronounced by the church is in contradiction to history, and that the Catholic dogmas are irreconcilable with the true origins of the Christian religion.

IV. The authorities of the Church cannot determine by dogmatic definitions the proper sense of the Holy Scriptures.

V. As the revealed truth only is contained in the deposit of faith, it does not in any way appertain to the Church to pronounce judgment on the assertions of the human sciences.

VI. In the definition of the truths of faith, the Church discerns and the Church docents collaborate in such a way that vote of the latter contents itself with the sanctioning of the general opinion of the former.

VII. The Church when it prescribes errors, cannot exact of the faithful their inner assent to the judgment pronounced by her.

VIII. Those who do not consider the condemnations pronounced by the Congregation of the Index and other Roman Congregations must be deemed exempt of all fault.

IX. Those who believe that God is in truth the author of the Holy Scriptures show too great a simplicity, or ignorance.

X. Revelation could not be anything else than the conscience acquired by man from his communion with God.

XI. The revelation, which constitutes the object matter of the Catholic faith, was not completed with the Apostles.

XII. The dogmas which the Church gives as revealed are not truths that came from Heaven, but only an interpretation of certain religious facts, which the human intelligence, by long effort, has made for itself.

XIII. There may exist, and in fact there does exist, an opposition between the facts as reported in the Holy Scriptures and the dogmas of the Church, which are connected with them. This is such a sort that all criticism has the right to refute as false the "facts" which the Church holds to be undoubted.

XIV. The exegete is not reprehensible who postulates premises from which it follows that dogmas are false, or historically uncertain, provided he does not directly deny the dogmas themselves.

XV. The assent of faith rests in the last analysis upon a combination of probabilities.

XVI. Dogmas need be discussed only according to their practical import; that is to say, not as a rule of faith, but as a preventive rule.

XVII. The proof of the divinity of Jesus Christ does not come from the Gospels; it is only a dogma which Christian conscience has deduced from the notion of the Messiah.

XVIII. Jesus, when He exercised His ministry, did not speak for the purpose of winning recognition as a

XVII. The narratives of St. John are not really history, but mystical contemplation; his discourse in his Gospel and his theological meditations on the mystery of salvation are devoid of historic truth.

XVIII. The Fourth Gospel has exaggerated the miracles not only for the purpose of making them seem more extraordinary but also for the purpose of making them better adapted to characterize the work and the glory of the Incarnate Word.

XIX. John claims for himself the character of witness to Christ; in reality, he is only a distant witness of the Christian life, or of the life of Christ in the Church at the end of the first century.

XIX. The heterodox exeges have better seized the true sense of the Scriptures than have the Catholics.

Revelation

XX. Revelation could not be anything else than the conscience acquired by an hypothesis which cannot be justified historically and which is repugnant to the moral sense, in that Christ as man had the knowledge of God and that nevertheless he did not want to communicate to his disciples and to posterity that knowledge he had of so many things.

XXI. Christ had not always consciousness of his Messianic dignity.

Errors As to Resurrection

XXII. The Savior's resurrection is not a fact properly historical, but is a fact of purely supernatural order; and it has not been proved nor is it capable of being proved; the Christian conscience had deduced it little by little from other facts.

XXIII. Christ did not teach a body of determined doctrine applicable to all times and to all men, but he determined rather a religious movement adapted, or capable or being adapted, to different times and places.

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XXVIII. The doctrine of the explanatory death of Christ is not evangelical, but only Pauline.

XXIX. The opinions as to the origin of the Sacraments with which the Fathers of Trent were imbued and which incontestably influenced the editing of their dogmatic canons are very different from those which are justly credited today among the historians of Christendom.

XXX. The Sacraments were born for the Apostles and their successors interpreted, at the instigation of facts and according to circumstances, as the idea and intention of Christ.

XXXI. The Sacraments have no other purpose than to recall to the minds of men the always benevolent presence of the Creator.

XXXII. The Christian community introduced the necessity of Baptism, adopting it as an obligatory rite, at-

Messiah, and the miracles had no such purpose as to demonstrate such a claim.

XXXIII. We can agree that the Christ shown by history is much inferior to the Christ who is the object of faith.

XXXIV. In all evangelical texts the title "Son of God" is equivalent only to that of "Messiah"; it does not at all signify that Christ is the true and natural Son of God.

XXXV. We cannot reconcile the natural sense of the gospel texts with that which our theologians teach us concerning the conscience and the infallible knowledge of Jesus Christ.

XXXVI. It is evident to whomever is exempt from prejudice that either Jesus was mistaken in speaking of the near coming of the Messiah, or that the greater part of His doctrines, as contained in the synoptic gospels, lacks authenticity.

XXXVII. Criticism cannot attribute to Christ's unlimited knowledge except by an hypothesis which cannot be justified historically and which is repugnant to the moral sense, in that Christ as man had the knowledge of God and that nevertheless he did not want to communicate to his disciples and to posterity that knowledge he had of so many things.

XXXVIII. Christ had not always consciousness of his Messianic dignity.

Modern Liberals Rebuked

XXXIX. The Church shows itself incapable of defending the evangelical morale, because it remains obstinately attached to immutable doctrines incompatible with modern progress.

LX. Christian doctrine was at the beginning Judaic, then, by successive evolutions, it became Pauline, then Johannine, then Hellenic and universal.

LXI. We can say without paradox that no book of the Scriptures from the first of Genesis to the last of the Apocrypha contains a doctrine absolutely identical with that which the Church professes on the same subject, and that consequently no part of the Scripture has the same sense for the critic and for the theologian.

LXII. The principal articles of the Apostles' Creeds did not have for primitive Christians the same significance as they have for Christians of the present.

Modern Liberals Rebuked

LXIII. The Church shows itself incapable of defending the evangelical morale, because it remains obstinately attached to immutable doctrines incompatible with modern progress.

LXIV. The progress of the sciences demands the reform of the conception of Christian doctrines as to God, as to Creation, as to Revelation, as to the Personality of the Word and as to Redemption.

LXV. Present day Catholicism cannot adapt itself to the true knowledge unless it transforms itself into a non-dogmatic Christianity, that is to say, into a large and liberal Protestantism.

Lord Curzon on "Unrest" in India

London Times, July 25.—The Grocers' Company gave their annual "election feast" last night at their hall. Mr. W. Grantham, the master, presided, and the company included the United States Ambassador, Lord Curzon, Lord Justice Kennedy, Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, the Governor of the Bank of England (Mr. W. Middleton Campbell), Mr. G. L. Courthope, M. P., Judge Rerulaw, Sir C. W. Mathews, Mr. J. Ridgely Carter, Mr. F. Frankfort Moore, Mr. W. Hayes Elscher, Sir Alfred Dent, Mr. C. A. Whitmore, Mr. F. Rigby, Mr. H. B. Browning, Major-General C. E. Heath, Mr. F. A. White, Mr. Percival Hughes, Mr. Faulkner Simon, the master of the Drapers' company (Mr. A. W. Williams), Sir Joseph C. Dimmick, Sir Joseph Lawrence, Mr. Stephen C. Goodhart and Colonel Henry N. C. Heath (the warden), Mr. Arthur C. Biemond (the surveyor), and Mr. R. V. Somers-Smith (the clerk).

The loyal toasts having been honored,

The Master proposed "The Right Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E. Honorary Freeman of the Company." He remarked that Lord Curzon honoured the Grocers' Company about three years ago by accepting the freedom of the company, and he promised—on some subsequent occasion—he afterwards returned to India—to receive the casket containing his certificate, which he had the honour of presenting to him that evening. (Cheers).

Lord Curzon, who was warmly received, in response, observed that the presentation of the beautiful casket which he had that evening received was the final stage of an honour to himself which had been rather long drawn out. He thought that the unsought honours of public life were perhaps the most highly prized. It was open to the city companies, like the Grocers' Company, it was open to our great municipal corporations, it was open to our English and Scottish Universities, to confer such honours. He himself had had the pleasure on behalf of the University of Oxford of offering such an honour a short time ago to the American Ambassador. (Cheers).

That evening he regarded himself as particularly fortunate and he expressed to the Grocers' Company his profound gratitude for having discovered in him three years ago the latent qualities of a grocer. (Laughter and cheers). When they made him an honorary freeman three years ago they did so in relation to the work which he had done in India. As they were aware, there was or had been, a certain amount of what was called "unrest" in India. He did not say that that was not a serious, although he was not himself disposed to think that it was an alarming symptom. For the most part he believed that this unrest was not more than skin deep. India was a very large body, and presented a very extensive and a very sensitive surface of skin; but although skin complaints were perhaps among the most irritating both to the patient and the physician, yet they had all the characteristics of complaints which disappeared before the simplest remedies, provided they were firmly and patiently applied. He believed that that was the case in India at the present moment. In so far as unrest arose from genuine grievances, let them be sifted, ameliorated, and removed; in so far as it arose from an illegitimate and malignant spirit of disorder, of sedition, let it be firmly and courageously suppressed. (Cheers). Those were the remedies—and so far as he could see, the sole and simple remedies required in India at the present time, and they had every reason

for believing that, in the hands of those who were in charge of these affairs, they would be firmly applied. Some of those present might have seen in the newspapers on the previous day a letter written by an Indian Prince who was at the present moment in this country—the Maharajah of Bikar. In that letter, so admirably written, so forcibly expressed, the Maharajah, speaking not only for himself, but also for the princely class to which he belonged, said that there was not one of them, in his opinion, who was not absolutely and permanently loyal to the British Crown, and that, should any emergencies of any sort occur, he and his brethren of that illustrious order would be found on the side of the government. (Cheers).

Lord Justice Kennedy proposed "The Worshipful Company of Grocers," for which the Master responded, and other toasts followed.

Dublin Castle

Dublin, August.—The disappearance of valuable jewels is not the least of sensational history connected with Dublin's castle. Irishmen the world over refer to the castle as indicative of the Saxon rule. For the castle is the official residence of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and other crown officials. Here are held the many state ceremonials, the levees, the drawing rooms and balls which so pleasantly relieve the monotony of official life.

Parts of the castle go back as far as 1205, when Meiler Fitz-Henry—a natural son of Henry II, who in 1172

partially conquered Ireland—proceeded

to make himself a safe place on the site of an old Danish fortress. Archbishop Loundres had the honor of insuring it. In 1411 it was rebuilt, and again in 1775.

Originally a citadel for the defence of the city and of the English interest, the castle later held courts of justice, and sometimes the high courts of parliament were held here. Since the reign of Elizabeth it has been more honored as the place of the viceroy. It has this in common with our own tower of London, that many state prisoners have been confined within its walls, and here, too, the stands of arms were kept.

A moat fed by the river Poddle now undergrown, ran where the road in the lower courtyard now is, and ships at one time rode where in these days is the castle garden. The Bermingham tower, so named owing to the long imprisonment there of Sir William Bermingham in 1331, has been many times altered and "restored." Red Hugh O'Donnell, a stormy gentleman of Elizabethan times, was twice incarcerated here. The Record, or Wardrobe, tower (seen in our illustration) flies the royal banner and houses the sword of state, the crown jewels and regalia. Its upper story is comparatively modern (1820), but the tower itself belongs to 1246.

Well, after a varied experience of climates, I have come to the conclusion that weather always is unusual. When I remarked that the indignation of Canadians against Mr. Kipling did not square with the fact that they were still having snowstorms in May, they took immense pains to impress upon me that these were quite exceptional. Two things I got firmly fixed in my mind during my visit. One was

that snow in May is unusual. The other was that Canadians won the South African war. Every one told me so.

The truth about the climate of Canada has been much obscured, and for a sound reason. The utterly wrong idea that it was a country of perpetual cold was hindering its development. The Canadians, realizing this, made up their minds to deny that they ever had any cold weather at all. And yet if Canada did not have a hard winter, the heat of her summer—far hotter than the warmth which much more slowly swells our English grain—would not give her the overflowing crops which are going to place her in the forefront among the nations of the world. If the thermometer did not stay around zero between December and March the sweltering summer months would parch and dry the soil. Abundance of snow gives ample moisture in the most useful form.

The Adaptable Scot

Nova Scotia, of which Cape Breton Island, the most easterly portion of Canada, forms part, has moisture enough, but it lacks the rich black soil and the wealth-bringing sunshine of the north-west. It has a warm summer and there is good farming all through the province, but not on the vast northwestern scale, nor is it such easy work. To earn a living hardly, however, is a tradition of the Scottish race, and Nova Scotia still lives up to its name. It is still very largely inhabited by people of Scottish descent. Nearly all the names smack of banks and braes. In the little club at North Sydney I was at once offered "the national drink," which, upon inquiry, I found to be whisky. In several places Gaelic services are still held on Sundays, and there was until not long ago a little Gaelic newspaper published at Sydney. It plays games to win rather than for the sake of the game. There is a reason for this in the newness of the country. Life is a serious business in a land which has to be won from wild nature. There is a real live-or-die fighting to be done every day. No room for dilettantism. The keynote of character built upon such foundations is deadly earnestness.

The World of Labor

Barbers	2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths	2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers	2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers	1st and 3rd Th.
Bopers	Quarterly
Bricklayers	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bartenders	1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters	Alternate Mondays
Cigarmakers	1st Friday
Electrical Workers	3rd Friday
Government Workers	1st Monday
Laborers	1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers	1st and 3rd Thursday
Laundry Workers	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen	Every Monday
Letter Carriers	4th Wednesday
Machinists	1st and 3rd Thursday
Masons	2nd Wednesday
Musicians	1st Sunday in Oct.
Painters	1st, 2nd and 3rd Monday
Plumbers	1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen	2nd Friday
Shipwrights	2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonecutters	2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees	1st Tuesday
Streets	2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Streetworkers	1st Tuesday Monthly
Tailors	1st Monday
Typographical	Last Sunday
T and L Council	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters	1st

Winnipeg carpenters are asking for an increase of ten cents an hour.

Denmark has 1,156 local unions, with a total membership of 50,911.

Sheet metal workers at Toronto have been granted an increase of wages to \$6 a day.

Journeymen tailors at Calgary have received an increase in wages from 23 cents to 35 cents per hour.

About one-half of the prison-made wares are produced under the "contract system."

In the recent Queensland, Australia, elections the labor losses were heavy—13 seats out of 67.

The fortieth annual British trades congress will assemble at Bath, Eng., Sept. 2.

Canadian unions favor international rather than national affiliations, and this sentiment is prevalent in all trades.

Carpenters of Trinidad, Colo., have been granted an eight-hour day with a wage increase from \$3.50 a day to \$4.

The labor movement has taken hold in Egypt. The printers employed on a Cairo newspaper, "Les Pyramids," are out for better conditions.

Wages offered to immigrants at Toronto for employment on farms throughout the province are about 10 per cent higher than last year.

The Western Federation of Miners and the Brewery Union Workers' union will probably form the nucleus of a new national organization.

Washington, Pa., Central Trades assembly has authorized the issuance of a labor paper to be called Labor Notes. It will be the first and only labor paper in that country.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen concluded their convention in Hamilton, Ont., last week. Winnipeg will be the next place of meeting.

Robert Gocking, Toronto, international president of the Bookbinders' union, met with an accident last week which necessitated his removal to an hospital. He will soon be about again, however.

President John Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, proposes that organized workers save the money a Labor day parade would cost for a half million dollar defence fund.

Electrical workers in the employ of the Illuminating company at Cleveland, O., have been granted an increase of 25 cents a day and some minor improvements in conditions.

The United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters of Chicago, Ill., is urging a proposition to organize an association that shall build a home for the aged and infirm of the trade.

A most significant fact in connection with organized labor is the accession to its ranks of 70,000 workers during the last ten weeks, according to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The average union scale of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees is said to be 22 12 cents a hour, the average serviced day a fraction less than 10 hours and the average number of days worked a year is 300.

The Grand Trunk has arranged for 20,000 English, Irish, Scotch and Russian laborers to emigrate to the Canadian northwest to be employed in building the new road. Even then, it is said, labor will be scarce and wages high.

The endorsement of the project for a labor temple for Pittsburgh, Pa., by the Iron City Trades Council has resulted in subscriptions for stock from 15 now before the war department that organizations represented at the annual election of officers.

Indications are that at the St. Louis, Mo., convention of the International Association of Machinists in September, James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C., will be elected president and George Preston, of the same place, general secretary-treasurer.

Wages have been increased at the Springfield, Mass., arsenal. The machinists' union now have a complaint union. There will be at least 50 organizations against union men is being made at that and the Rock Island, Ill., arsenal.

In the near future men up to 45 years old will be eligible to enter the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. It was found that the 35-year rule put too great a limit on the field from which the company could draw its labor.

When the Electrical Workers' union was organized in St. Louis in 1891, wages ranged from \$2 to \$2.25 a day from sun-up to sun-down. Today the union has 50,000 members, who receive \$3 to \$5 a day for eight hours.

The joint convention at Denver of United Mine Workers of America and the operators representing every mine in Wyoming, have reached an agreement which means permanent peace in the Wyoming coal fields. The terms of settlement are an eight hour day, effective Sept. 1; an increase of approximately 20 per cent more for eight

hours than was formerly paid for ten hours; an improvement in the working conditions all along the line, and the companies to furnish check-off men, insuring union control in the mines. The decision affects 12,000 men.

These figures include a great number of youths, all workers over sixteen being reckoned in arriving at the average, and are therefore useful for comparison of the different classes of workers rather than as indicating the full extent of the wage in any particular occupation. More reliable are the following figures showing the distribution of the working population amongst the different classes of employment:

P.C.	
Agriculture	8.93
Domestic and personal service	25.61
Fisheries	.97
Forestry and lumbering	2.02
Manufacturing	33.33
Mining	2.63
Professional	6.34
Trade and transportation	19.37

Steamboat a Century Old

Toronto Mail and Empire: A hundred years ago yesterday steam navigation was born on the Hudson River at New York. The man whose name is most intimately connected with the event is that of Robert Fulton, and of his memory civilization is not unimpaired. At the same time, it is a mistake to regard Fulton as the inventor of the steamboat. Nobody invented the steamboat any more than anybody invented the sidewalk. It just grew. But with its growth Fulton had more to do than any other man, and had he never existed, it is not unlikely that the world would have been without one of the greatest factors in its commercial development for another generation—not longer, for after the discovery of steam power, its application was inevitable.

Earlier Geniuses.

As long ago as 1690, Papin proposed to propel vessels by steam; seventeen years later he actually designed a craft that was the forerunner of the ocean greyhounds of today. The Papin vessel was propelled by means of a steam pump lifting water and letting it fall on a waterwheel attached to paddles. But the discovery was too early and the craft was destroyed by fanatics who thought it smacked of the black art. In 1783 a Pennsylvanian named William Henry made some successful experiments on the Conestoga river with a crude steamboat; and in 1785 a Philadelphian named John Fitch improved on the Henry steamboat, and actually operated a steam propelled craft.

The Triple Chain.

Fitch knew Henry, and Fulton knew Fitch. Neither of them deplored the debt he owed to the other; so it would be only just to remember the three names when celebrating the great event of a hundred years ago. Of the memorable first voyage, Fulton has left us a terse description in the form of a letter to a newspaper. It is as follows:

"I left New York on Monday at 1 o'clock and arrived at Clermont, at 1 o'clock of Chancellor Livingston, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday—time, 24 hours; distance, 110 miles. On Wednesday I departed from the Chancellor's at 9 in the morning and arrived at Albany at 5 in the afternoon—distance, 40 miles; time, 8 hours. The sum is 150 miles in 32 hours, equal to near 5 miles an hour. On Thursday at 9 o'clock in the morning I left Albany and arrived at the Chancellor's at 6 in the evening I started from thence at 7 and arrived at New York at 4 in the afternoon—time 30 hours, space run, 150 miles, equal to 5 miles an hour. Throughout my whole way both going and returning the wind was ahead; no advantage could be derived from my sails; the whole has therefore been performed by the power of the steam engine."

The First Steamboat.

In naming his boat, Fulton has left posterity a reminder of another man whose association with early steam navigation was important, for "Clermont," as he remarks, was the seat of Chancellor Livingston. The latter became acquainted with Fulton when the former was American minister to France, and the latter, as a young inventor, went to lay his scheme before the French Government. The two formed a friendship, and later on a business partnership. Their first joint experiments were carried on in France, but soon they determined to return to America for the final tests. The Clermont was the second vessel they had built, and she was of 160 tons burden, 130 feet long, 16 feet wide and 4 feet deep, with a steam cylinder less than 24 inches in diameter. Her wheels were 15 feet in diameter and uncoved.

A Youthful Prodigy.

Fulton never won immortality through the Clermont, his name would probably have survived, for he was a youthful prodigy. When still a child, he made patterns for guns that were eagerly sought by the veteran gunsmiths of the locality; and in mechanics of all sorts he displayed a wonderful appetite, although with his studies he was not particularly forward. By the time he was 17 he had developed unusual skill as a painter, and it was decided that he should become an artist. He went to Philadelphia to study, and there made many good friends among them Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin West, the artist.

A Good Mixer.

His friendship with West was resumed when Fulton went to London to pursue his art studies a few years later, for West had established himself in England and was a prominent figure there. Through West, Fulton made important friendships, and perhaps his ability to enlist the interest of influential people explains why his name is remembered today, and those of Henry and Fitch are forgotten. Even a century ago other things than kissing went by favor.

Supplying a Middle Name

"Many a young person is shocked by the sudden realization that he or she has no middle name, just before Commencement each year," said a high school instructor. "It's surprising the number in the classes each year who haven't the middle initial. When it comes time to put the full name on the commencement invitations or programmes those who have only two names feel mighty cheap. One day just before commencement last year I heard a group of boys having a heated argument about something, and I stopped to listen. They were trying to decide on a name for one of their number, so that he could have a first-class name to put in the class roll. They finally decided on one that he agreed to, and he was christened right there—'Cleveland Plain Dealer.'

On Mark Twain

By James Douglas

Writing in "M.A.R." James Douglas says: If I were asked to say who is the most popular writer now living, I should reply, Mark Twain. He is more universally beloved than any other author on either side of the Atlantic. Indeed, if we wish to find a parallel for his place in the affection of the Anglo-Saxon race we must go back to Charles Dickens. The power of genius to make itself beloved is much rarer than the power of genius to make itself admired. We love Sir Walter Scott, Charles Lamb, Charles Dickens, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Mark Twain; whereas we admire Byron, Shelley, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Keats, Tennyson, Browning, Edgar Allan Poe, Emerson, Carlyle and Rossetti. It is not easy to explain why one writer compels our love, while another writer compels only our reverence. It is certainly not due to the possession of superior talents. It is something much more obscure than that. We all know men and women who are lovable. Everybody is fond of them. They may not be brilliant, or wealthy, or successful, but there is something in their character which pleases and fascinates us in some mysterious way. They are sympathetic to us. We instinctively feel a warm glow in the heart towards them. They stir in us a homely tenderness of spirit. We look not so much for what they do for what they are. Their personality charms us apart from their achievements or their position. They conquer us instantly by grace of some genial human magic which we cannot explain, but which we feel as we feel the fragrance of a rose or the heat of the sun. The magic emanates from them. It delights us, and there's an end on't.

The Magic of Homeliness

Mark Twain has this magic as no other man living has it. It is tempting to say that the personal magic of Mark Twain is his humor, but I am sure that is a quality of his humor rather than his humor in its essence and quiddity. For if you subtract the humor from Mark Twain, there remains this mysterious gift of loveliness which baffles all analysis. Perhaps I can explain what I mean if I point out that you may destroy the same quality of homeliness in other contemporary humorists. You are conscious of its presence in the personality of Mr. Barrie, Mr. Max Beerbohm and Mr. S. Leigh Hughes. But you know that it is not their humor alone. It is something that colors their humor and softens it and makes it human. It is not perceptible in Mr. Dunn, the creator of "Mr. Dooley." There is a faint trace of it in Mr. Bernard Shaw, but somehow or other you feel that in him it is overpowered by intellectual agility. He seems to be afraid of it. He is shy and bashful about it. He keeps it under lock and key. His brain stands like a sentinel over his heart. He has opprobrious names for the disease of homeliness. He calls it romance or sentiment. If you can discover the quality of temperament which Mr. Shaw dreads and derides you will be very close to the secret of Mark Twain. It is a thing very like romance, and very like sentiment. It is what we all recognize in a man when we say that he has a kind heart and a simple faith. It is a natural sympathy with the homely feelings of human nature. It is the knack of being in touch with the ordinary man and the ordinary woman. Probably we cannot get a better word for it than the beautiful old English word—homeliness. Mark Twain is a homely writer. It is said that no language living or dead possesses a word which means exactly what is meant by the English word, "Home." If you desire to move Englishmen or Welshmen or Scotsmen or Irishmen or Americans or Australians or Canadians very deeply in their most sacred and most holy depths, you have only to ask them to sing "Home, Sweet Home." The words of the song are feeble and conventional. They are devoid of poetic charm. A clever young decadent could easily tear them to pieces with scornful derision. But they touch the springs of human emotion in the most cynical heart. It was Patti's golden voice that led the Anglo-Saxon world captive for generations. It was her singing of "Home, Sweet Home." Although Mark Twain is an American humorist, he is the incarnation of the "Home, Sweet Home" magic. In a very profound sense, he is the most English Englishman who ever lived.

Why I Fear the Englishman

I think we lay too much stress upon the accident of a man's birthplace and too little upon the reality of his temperament. There are many Americans who have never set foot in America. There are many Englishmen who have never set foot in England. There are many Frenchmen who have never set foot in France. It is possible to be French without having a drop of French blood in your veins. The case of Mr. Walkley is notorious. He is an Englishman who has not a single English trait. His temperament is absolutely Parisian. Alphonse Daudet, on the other hand, was irresistably English. The epithet English connects certain characteristics which are dominant in English people. When these characteristics are dominant in an American or a Frenchman, they make him an Englishman. Now homeliness is the chief characteristic of the English character. It towers over ev-

ery other trait. Therefore if you find in a writer the quality of homeliness you are driven to describe him as an English writer. Homeliness is not an American trait. The American temperament is as essentially different from the French as the normal is the exceptional. It hates the average and the ordinary. It thirsts after fresh sensations. It pulls itself up by the roots to see how it is growing. It fears the humdrum and the commonplace. The English temperament, on the contrary, is not afraid of the commonplace. It has the courage of its profound simplicity. It is superbly content and unconquerably calm. It is this power of believing in the virtue of commonplaces which has made England invincible. An Englishman never doubts himself. The more ordinary he is the more convinced is he that he is extraordinary. Although I have known thousands of Englishmen I still feel an unreasoning terror when I meet an Englishman, for I know that he will look upon me as one of those strange illogical beings who have the bad taste not to be English, and who do not belong to his national club. It is dreadful to feel that we are different from an Englishman.

Ruined by Publishing

I have pointed out one aspect of the kinship between Sir Walter Scott and Mark Twain. There is another which is curious. They both went into the publishing business; they were both ruined by it; they both faced disaster with heroic fortitude; and they both paid the last penny to their creditors by means of arduous and honorable toil. Scott was fifty-five when the crash of the house of Constable involved him in liabilities to the amount of £117,000. In two years he earned £40,000 for his creditors. Mark Twain was nearly sixty when his share in a publishing house involved him in enormous liabilities which most men would have compounded. But he faced the music with a sense of humor as high as Scott's, and by a great lecturing tour round the world he restored his shattered fortunes. Wordsworth's lines on the departure of Scott from Abbotsford seem to be in some wise applicable also to Mark Twain:—

The Hooter's ceased his hooting,
So soon expect the shooting—
Better nesting season never seen before,
So get your weapons ready,
And see your nerves are steady,

Sydney Shore

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P. O.

Amateur Photographer—Miscellaneous Hints

By A. V. Kenah

A fortnight ago I had occasion to write a few words on the subject of photography in colors, and, in my introductory remarks, I referred to a cutting from one of the English daily papers that a correspondent kindly brought to my notice. You may recollect that this notice referred to a demonstration that had been given before the members of the London and Provincial Photographic society, and the heading of the report was of an extremely optimistic character. It was obviously impossible for me, with the meager details at my disposal, to properly criticise the new (sic) process that was alluded to, but since then I have been able to get some further news on the subject, and this only bears out what I thought at the time I read the notice which was sent to me, and that is, that the process is not really new at all in the strict sense of the word. I have always been extremely interested in the subject of color photography, and as far as possible have endeavored to keep myself up to date with all new methods that have been introduced from time to time, and I was not, therefore, surprised to find that what was alluded to as "color photography at last" was an old friend dished up again. It cannot be expected that the lay press can be critics of such matters as the intricacies of color photography, but there is certainly nothing new in the idea, and as far as I can see we are no nearer to the solution of the problem of taking photographs in colors in one simple and complete operation than we were some years ago. I am informed that the plates can at present only be obtained in Paris and that the picture obtained is a direct positive, but no doubt if the process proves to be really practical from a commercial point of view we shall soon find that Messrs. Lumière will place them on the American market and it will be time enough then to go further into the matter.

Photography and Art.

I was introduced to a gentleman during the present week, and somehow or other, our conversation drifted on to the topic of poetry. I think it must have been because Mr. Harold Begbie's beautiful contribution to The Colonist appeared that morning, but anyhow I recollect him remarking that though he considered these verses to be very fine he could not understand why anyone should wish to express his thoughts in poetry. He did not put it exactly in this way, indeed his language was anything but complimentary to poets and their art, and I could not help retorting that it was a case of "Margaritas ante portas," but fortunately, he did not understand what I meant, for he only laughed at my remarks and joined in the laugh that another friend of mine indulged in at his expense. Now the truism of "pearls before swine" is a very old one and dates back to centuries ago but even nowadays there are plenty of people who do not appreciate real art when they see it, and much prefer to have something that is gaudy and even vulgar to a piece of work that shows genuine good taste and refinement. Photography has undergone many changes during the last ten years, but nothing is more striking at the present time than the efforts many men and women are making to use it as a medium of expression rather than as a mechanical process of illustration. It does not seem so very long ago to me when the only thing one ever saw was the plain cream mount with perhaps a gold-

bevelled edge; this, indeed, represented the acme of perfection in mounting, and the introduction of the modern paper article was heralded as sacrifice by the old conservative operators. The difficulties under which we worked in those days prevented us from giving much attention as a rule to the art side of picture making by photography, and all our efforts were bent on turning out perfect technical negatives and prints, with the spread of manufacturers and the general development of apparatus, but above all with the increase of perfection in the gelatine dry plate men began to seriously give thought to the utilization of the camera as an instrument whereby they could express their pictorial sentiments, and so the exhibits in the galleries began to take on a more personal note than had characterized them heretofore. The principles of

the production of work that showed a sympathetic note in it, yet at the same time to keep their own mastery over all the details of the operations. Practice, however, tends to perfection, and some of the work turned out nowadays by some of the leading professionals and amateurs can justly claim to be ranked as works of art and to be something more than mere pictorial illustrations. The great difference between a work of art and an ordinary picture is that the former has a great deal more to do than the latter inasmuch as it has to appeal very strongly to the emotions in the same way as music or poetry has to. One of the masterpieces of Chopin may be perfectly played, and yet it does not for some reason appeal to our musical senses or arouse in us a feeling of aesthetic pleasure, but on the other hand given a sympathetic

field of its view to that of the visual organ; painters approach the subject from a different point of view altogether, theirs is a constructive work, whilst ours is a destructive one, and we must appreciate this difference if we want our efforts to be judged from the same standards as theirs. I fail to see why photographers should not be able to turn out pictures which are in every way capable of being ranked as works of art, but the revolutionary ideas that this proposition has aroused within recent years is only, comparatively speaking, being appreciated now, and we cannot expect to see the full maturity of such ambitions all at once, but must be content to work steadily forward to the goal and never be discouraged because we do not succeed every time we try to essay something that is beyond the limits of everyday work. Remember the maxim: "Ars longa; vita brevissima est," and, therefore, throw off the mantle of the dreamer, and be up and doing. In a letter to the Wyoming Camera club, Arthur W. Dow, art director of the Columbia university, says: "A photograph which is merely a record of fact is in no sense a work of art. It has, if accurate, a scientific, historic value, but not an artistic value. The art lies in fine relations of line and beauty of tone—in beauty of proportion and beauty of massing. And these qualities must be deliberately planned by the author."

Subject—Almost anything will be interesting if expressed in art form, i.e., in terms of beautiful line and dark and light. Success in choice of subject depends upon seeing the possibilities of harmony in these terms.

Composition—First, choice of a size and proportion to fit the subject. Then, so arranging the subject within the space that there is a single interest. Center the attention upon the point of interest; avoid confusion of interests. There should be variety and contrast, but the whole should give one single clear impression. The light involves appreciation of beauty of dark and light masses. I should recommend a study of the charcoal drawings of William M. Hunt, the works of great etchers, Rembrandt, and Japanese prints. Here, again, though there may be many tones, whether strong in contrast or very delicate, they must unite in one impression." This advice is sound and I commend it to all earnest workers who are anxious to succeed along art lines and to rise above the mediocrity of commonplace pictures.

Orthochromatic Photography.

I have already written on this subject in these columns to a small extent, but a point has been raised by a practitioner of this process, as it differs from most of its predecessors in the clear way in which the various details are described and in the consciousness of the formulae. Wet-plate work is still largely employed by process workers, and for the making of enlarged negatives and lantern slides on our part to use the ordinary uncorrected plate for everyday use when the orthochromatic one can be obtained so readily and cheaply.

Wet Collodion Work.

It seems almost out of place to speak of the wet plate process nowadays, but I am glad to see a certain amount of renewed interest being taken in it in England. A new and up-to-date book from the pen of Mr. Arthur Payne has been published by Messrs. Muuron & Swan, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dealing with all the details of this method, and it forms very delightful reading to anyone who has practised this process, as it differs from most of its predecessors in the clear way in which the various details are described and in the consciousness of the formulae. Wet-plate work is still largely employed by process workers, and for the making of enlarged negatives and lantern slides on our part to use the ordinary uncorrected plate for everyday use when the orthochromatic one can be obtained so readily and cheaply.

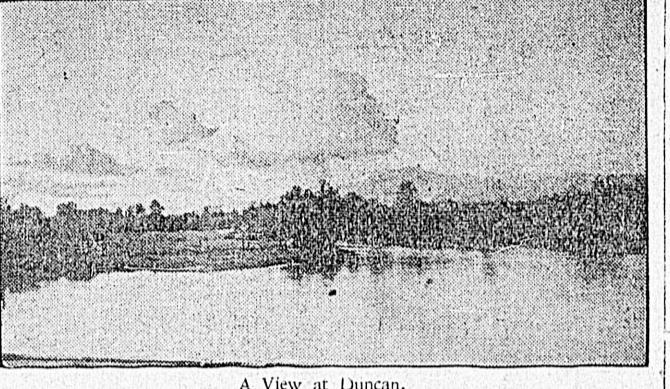
Old Masters.

I notice the following important sales of old masters have recently taken place in London at Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods' rooms:

Christie, Manson and Woods' rooms: Though the prices realized may appear to be high, they by no means constitute a record for this class of article, and no doubt we shall see these very pictures change hands again soon at a considerably higher figure.

While on the subject of sales it is interesting to note that a few weeks ago the original score of Handel's "Messiah" realised the sum of £100.

Rubens' portrait of a gentleman in black dress, with large white ruff and gold chain, in an oval, 28 in. by 22 in., £40 guineas; Sir J. Reynolds' portrait of Andrew Blake, Esq., in sea-clothes, and Montserrat, in sea-clothes, buff vest, and breeches, holding his sword in his right hand and his hat in his left, 49 in. by 39 in. £50 guineas.



A View at Duncan.

composition were written about in the photographic papers, lectures were delivered on the subject by experts, and in many other ways, the movement was fostered until it has now come to stay. As each year passes by we see great improvements taking place in the art realms of photography and the scope of individuality is gradually becoming enlarged, and the public are even becoming educated sufficiently to demand something more than a merely mechanically perfect print when they go to a studio to have their portraits taken. It took a long time for the older workers to realize that in order to produce a work of art it was necessary for them to get in touch with the individuality of their sitters and to make all their operations subservient

Instrumentalist, the simplest composition can not only command our attention but also stir within us feelings of the most pleasurable character. It is just the same with photography, we must approach our subject in a sympathetic mood if we wish to rise above the common phase of snapshot work, but above all it is essential for us to cultivate the principles of art and to give full play to our imagination.

There are a great many natural limitations to camera work and we must learn these so that we can control our efforts within their right compass and not demand of our instruments work of an impossible character. Remember that the camera takes in a greater amount of view than the human eye, and therefore reduces the

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In the Realm of Society

Miss E. O'Rourke spent last week at Shawinigan Lake.

Mrs. W. R. Armstrong, of Sidney, is visiting in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Meredith are spending a pleasant holiday at Cowichan.

Mrs. M. Lester and her daughter are paying Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Dunn, Seaton, a visit.

Miss Gladys Turner, Vancouver, is the guest of Miss Dorothy Bulwer, Esquimalt road.

Mrs. F. D. McIntyre, of Vancouver, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. D. Christie, of this city.

Miss Annie Wilkie of New Westminster is spending a week with Miss Cora John of Saanich.

Mr. W. H. D. Le Souef left last Monday for New York, after spending a very enjoyable visit here.

Mrs. King has been spending a short holiday with her daughter, Mrs. Keith Wilson, of Salt Spring Island.

Miss Leonary, of Westholme, is spending a few days in Victoria and is staying at the Dominion.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy L. Roberts left last Monday by the overland route for their home in Humboldt, Cal.

Mrs. Henry E. Heppner and Miss Hopper are the guests of Mrs. J. J. Whitley, Vancouver street.

Miss Lillian Burt of Vancouver street, left yesterday morning for Vancouver on a visit to her sister.

Mr. L. A. Macrae, Miss Macrae and Miss M. Macrae are guests at the Lakeside hotel, Cowichan Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Marvin returned to Victoria this week from Seattle, where they have been paying a visit.

Miss B. Briggs left for New Westminster in the early part of the week to spend a holiday with friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ryde and family, of Toronto, are visiting Victoria and are staying at the Oak Bay hotel.

Colonel and Mrs. Andrew Haggard, Cowichan River, are visiting Victoria and are registered at the New England.

Mrs. Peagram, of Vancouver, who has been visiting friends in Victoria, returned to her home in Vancouver this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Elwell and the latter's mother of Seattle, are visiting Mrs. Elwell's daughter, Mrs. S. McElnea, Vieux street.

Mrs. Innis, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Cox, of Bamfield, returned home last Wednesday, accompanied by her family.

Miss Florence Wey, who has been the guest of Mrs. Gaudin, Craigflower road, returned to her home in Vancouver last Monday.

Mrs. George Creech, of Vancouver, and Mrs. Cusey, of Niagara street, have returned from a six weeks' visit to friends at Metchosin.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Gordon Dixon, of Vancouver, B. C., youngest son of Spencer Dixon, Esq.,

sor of mining at the Kingston School of Mines, was in Victoria for a day or two last week.

Mr. Jack Browne left on Friday for Vancouver to see the tennis finals.

Mr. Jack Lane is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Lane, Hillside Ave.

Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Ferguson of Chicago, are visiting at the home of Mr. McKittrick, on Government street.

Miss Ada Mallette and Miss Jessie Mallette left last Tuesday for California. They are going to visit friends in Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. John Arbuthnot, Miss Arbuthnot, Will Arbuthnot and Miss Bee Gaudin left yesterday on a pleasure trip up the coast in their beautiful gasoline launch.

Mrs. Creighton, who has been visiting Miss Lawson at Mrs. Raynor's residence, returned to Vancouver in the early part of the week.

Mr. H. Mortimer Lamb, formerly of Victoria and now of Montreal, is expected to shortly arrive in the city on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. S. MacLure, Superior street.

The marriage took place last Wednesday, in New York, of Mr. George Powell, son of Dr. J. W. Powell, of Victoria, to Miss Gertrude Dunley, well known in social circles in Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Powell will reside in Vancouver.

Mrs. Watt, William Head, gave a delightful tea last Saturday at their picturesque residence on William Head. The launch Madge took the following guests out from Victoria: Mr. and Mrs. Plumerfelt, Miss Plumerfelt, Mr. and Mrs. McClure, Col. and Mrs. Horchmer, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. James Raynor, Mr. and Mrs.

Mr. Albert Lawrence, late of David Spencer, Ltd., who has been spending a few weeks vacation in Seattle with his brother, leaves tonight for Chicago.

The yacht "Gwenol" left last Thursday for Seymour Narrows on a pleasure trip. Among the party was Mr. Granville Cuppage and Mr. Reginald Hall.

Mrs. D. C. Reid returned last Tuesday from Tacoma, where she has been visiting her mother during the absence of her husband in the central provinces.

Miss Lizzie Scowcroft returned on Monday on the "President" from Los Angeles, where she had been visiting friends.

Mrs. Bert Snider, of Vancouver, returned home last evening, after an enjoyable two weeks' visit with her mother, Mrs. S. S. Burt, of Vancouver street.

Misses L. N. and Ruby Sylvester returned home in the early part of the week on the Princess Victoria, after a couple of weeks spent in visiting Sound cities.

Mr. Justice Martin, Mrs. Martin, Master D'Arcy Martin, Master Cerew Martin and Master G. E. F. Ambrey, of Victoria, are spending a pleasant holiday at the Lakeside hotel, Cowichan Lake.

Hon. E. Dewdney has returned from a trip to Shiloh Inlet, west coast of Vancouver Island. While there he was unfortunate enough to meet with an accident, which has made him lame temporarily.

Mrs. J. C. Gwillim, of Kingston, at present visiting friends at Whonnock, Fraser valley, will shortly come on to the coast to stay a while before returning to her home at Kingston, Ontario. Mr. Gwillim, who is profes-

Arthur Robertson, Miss Beanlands, Master Paul Beanlands, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. Todd, Miss Todd, Mrs. Eberts, Miss Newcombe, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Buss, the Misses Trenchard, of Metchosin. The dining room was beautifully decorated with yellow dahlias and greenery and the drawing room with sweet peas of various colors.

Mr. Thomas Watson's home, Esquimalt road, was the scene of a pretty wedding when his sister, Miss Mary Watson, was married to Mr. Walter D. Kinnaird. The bride, who is a daughter of Thomas Watson, Kirkwall, Ont., was given away by James McDonald, and Miss Thomson acted as bridesmaid. Mr. A. Bremer acted as best man. Rev. D. McRae, St. Paul's church, officiated. They received many beautiful presents, including a very handsome tea service from the ladies aid of St. Paul's church and a cut glass bowl from the choir members of the First Presbyterian church. The honeymoon will be spent on the bridegroom's ranch, Royal Oak, after which they will take up their residence at 24 Stanley avenue.

Last Tuesday was the scene of a very pretty wedding at St. Barnabas church, when the Rev. R. G. Miller united in the holy bonds of matrimony G. L. H. Middleton, late of Hamlet, Man., and Miss M. H. Martindale, late of "The Grove," South Saanich. The bride looked beautiful in a robe of Brussels net of white silk and carried a lovely bouquet of white carnations and maiden-hair fern. Miss Carrie Turgoose, of Saanichton, acted as maid of honor and wore a pretty dress of pale blue silk organdie and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

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